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RENMIN RIBAO ON 1983 WORLD SITUATION

NK050826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 6

[Article: "Another Turbulent Year -- RENMIN RIBAO Foreign Correspondents Discuss World Situation in the Past Year"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The year 1983 is drawing to a close. During this year, the world situation was turbulent and tense. While conflicts in some regions have not died down, strife in some other areas has emerged. The struggles between the superpowers are very acute. In particular, the nuclear arms race is escalating, with world peace seriously threatened. On this occasion, when we are ringing in the new year, the editorial department of this newspaper invites our correspondents based overseas to discuss in writing the international situation in the past year. The following is an abstract of what we have discussed. [end editor's note]

Acute Struggles Between the United States and the USSR on the Problem of Missiles in Europe

Editorial Department: Please say something about the considerations and measures of the United States on "the problem of missiles in Europe" in the past year. What measures may be taken by the United States later on?

Zhang Yunwen and Zhang Liang, resident correspondents in Washington: The United States treats the problem of missiles in Europe as a matter of primary importance in its foreign policy. Its basic stand is to persist in implementing its plan of deploying missiles in Western Europe. At the same time, the United States has adopted a "flexible" pose at the negotiation table in a bid to gain the support of its West European allies and to influence the public in Western Europe. The principal decisionmakers in the United States have always maintained that only when Western Europe begins the work of deploying the missiles can the USSR be forced to conduct serious talks and make concessions. Therefore, with regard to the numerous proposals made by the United States, the underlying purpose is to win over the West European countries and their public opinion rather than to attempt to reach certain agreement with the USSR.

At present, NATO has begun deploying American missiles in Western Europe. While the United States is conducting its deployment at a slow pace, it seeks to fabricate the atmosphere that the USSR will soon return to the negotiation table, so as to mitigate the "sense of crisis," stabilize its West European allies, and lighten the pressure of the peace movement at home and abroad.

Editorial Department: What tactics has the USSR adopted regarding this problem?

Zhang Yunwen, Zhang Liang: The main tactics of the USSR are to sow dissension between the United States and its allies and to delay and finally foil the U.S. plan concerning the deployment of the missiles. Now that the USSR has failed in its attempt to halt the deployment, it has turned to adopting a series of threatening measures with the purpose of fabricating a "sense of crisis" in order to put pressure on the United States.

Editorial Department: What are the attitudes of the West European countries toward the missiles in Europe?

Lin Jun and Yao Li, resident correspondents in Brussels: Generally speaking, the West European NATO allies hope that the United States and the USSR can reach an agreement on the complete cancellation of the intermediate-range nuclear weapons. However, if an agreement cannot be reached, most of these countries maintain that the missiles should be deployed as planned in accordance with the resolution of NATO.

At present, the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks have been suspended, and East-West relations are strained. As for the principal member states of NATO in Western Europe, although they realize that it is necessary to deploy the American missiles in Western Europe in order to counter the dominant position of the USSR in terms of the intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, they are, nevertheless, unwilling to witness any further escalation of the arms race between the United States and the USSR. Therefore, in the recent period, a central task in the foreign diplomatic activities of the NATO allies has been the endeavor to promote the resumption of dialogue between the United States and the USSR.

Editorial Department: Please say something about the different attitudes of various countries separately.

Liang Lijuan, resident correspondent in London: With regard to the missiles in Europe, the British Government has adopted an active attitude of taking the lead in deploying the missiles, which has set an example to other West European countries. Britain has always been on guard against the SS-20 missiles of the USSR. The independent nuclear force of Britain itself is under the process of renewal; at present, it has to rely on NATO and needs the nuclear umbrella of the United States. On the other hand, Britain does not want the international situation to become excessively strained. It emphasizes its advocacy for carrying on the talks. Furthermore, Britain has expressed that if progress is made in the talks, it is willing to stop deploying the missiles, and even those missiles already deployed can be withdrawn.

Lin Jun, Yao Li: According to the stipulations of the "dual resolution" of NATO, 48 cruise missiles will be deployed in Belgium in 1985. At present, although the government has not yet made its final decision on the deployment, it is estimated that the plan for deployment will be approved at length and without a hitch. The Greek Government is against the deployment plan, maintaining that the act would only cause the escalation of the arms race between the United States and the USSR. Spain did not participate in formulating the "dual resolution." Therefore, it has adopted an attitude of reservation.

Liu Xumin, resident correspondent in Stockholm: In northern Europe, the governments of two NATO member states, Norway and Denmark, vigorously uphold the implementation of the "dual resolution" of NATO, so as to deploy the sophisticated U.S. missiles on time. However, the parties not in office in these countries resolutely oppose the idea. The Norwegian Congress had conducted, within 1 year, two ballots for a decision, and those in favor won narrowly, by only one vote. Since the beginning of this year, the Congress of Denmark has conducted three separate debates regarding the issue of missiles in Europe, and a motion against the deployment has been passed. The government has to comply with the decision of the congress.

Editorial Department: Regarding this problem, what is the attitude of France, which has withdrawn from the integrated military organization of NATO?

Ma Weimin and Zhai Xiangqian, resident correspondents in Paris: President Mitterrand holds that only equilibrium can maintain the current peaceful situation, but that the deployment of SS-20 missiles by the USSR has broken this equilibrium. As a result, the French Government of the Socialist Party explicitly supports the deployment of the U.S. sophisticated missiles in Western Europe so that the balance of strength between the two blocs in Europe can be restored. France resolutely opposes the Soviet attempt to include the British and French nuclear forces in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks. It expresses its willingness to take part in the worldwide nuclear disarmament in the future, but its prerequisite is: "Greatly narrow" the gap between nuclear armaments of the two superpowers and other countries and between the conventional forces of the two European military blocs, and put a stop to the race concerning weapons such as the antimissile, antisubmarine, and antisatellite weapons.

Editorial Department: After the interruption of the Geneva talks, what are the prospects of the issue concerning the missiles in Europe and how will it develop?

Liu Xumin: Interviewed by this reporter, Frank Barnaby, director of the International Peace Research Institute in Stockholm, expressed his idea that following the breakdown of the Geneva talks, the West deploys new missiles and the USSR is going to deploy more missiles, with the result that the nuclear strength of both sides will be increased. It is hard for people to predict when this race will come to an end. Certain persons in the West think that the deployment of the new missiles will force the USSR to make concessions, which is unrealistic. The big powers have never behaved in this manner. Therefore, the prospects are hard to predict.

Editorial Department: Will you please say something about the attitudes of the peoples in your particular regions?

Zhang Yunwen, Zhang Liang: According to results of opinion polls, the Americans are very worried about the danger of confrontation resulting from the strained relations between the United States and the USSR because of their continuous expansion of armaments. More and more people advocate that the two countries freeze and gradually reduce their nuclear weapons. This can be reflected by the reactions of the American people after the television film "The Day After" was shown on television.

Liang Lijuan: According to the opinion polls, those people who are for the stationing of American cruise missiles in Britain account for 42 percent, and those against account for 47 percent. After the U.S. invasion of Grenada, 59 percent of the people in Britain are not so confident in the behavior of the United States, and 76 percent of the British people maintain that measures should be taken to guard against the launching of missiles by the United States without prior consultations with Britain. Recently, some people have maintained that NATO should develop itself into a European defense community so that it can guard against Soviet military invasion and keep the United States at a distance politically.

Lin Jun, Yao Li: This year, there have been upsurges in the peace movements in Belgium, which oppose the stationing of the American missiles in Europe and demand that the USSR destroy all the SS-20 missiles already deployed. However, there is a considerable number of people who are for the missile deployment plan of NATO. They hold that the USSR already has a considerable quantity of SS-20 missiles and that, as a result, the effective measure for safeguarding one's country is not the unilateral renunciation of the deployment plan, but arming oneself well.

Zhai Xiangqian, Ma Weimin: Close to half the population in France is against the deployment of missiles in Europe, but not a few people hold that France should establish a military alliance with other West European countries and with the United States to safeguard peace. On the other hand, contrary to the conditions in many Western countries, the French church passed a resolution on 8 November supporting France's possession of nuclear weapons and also advocating the deployment of the American missiles in Europe.

The Situation of the Kampuchean People's Struggle Against Vietnam Is Excellent

Editorial Department: Boasting that they had brought the situation under control, the Vietnamese authorities said that "the Kampuchean situation is irreversible" and that, having been weakened, the anti-Vietnamese armed forces find it difficult to hold out, and so on and so forth. Will you please talk about the actual situation on the Kampuchean battlefields?

Zhou Xiuqing and Chen An, resident correspondents in Bangkok: Over the past year, the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk has withstood a severe test. The three factions of patriotic forces have constantly strengthened their cooperation. An excellent situation of united struggle against Vietnam has taken shape. The influence of the coalition government at home and abroad is growing day by day, thus vigorously promoting the victorious development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam. Militarily, the patriotic armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea have successfully smashed the 1982-1983 "dry season offensives" launched by the Vietnamese troops and are continuously attacking the enemy in the rainy season. The areas under the control of Democratic Kampuchea and the guerrilla areas are extending day by day from the forest and mountainous areas on the borders to the hinterland. The anti-Vietnamese armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea enjoy the warm support of the people.

Being dealt constant blows militarily, Vietnam is increasingly resorting to political and diplomatic intrigues. Its proposals, such as "withdrawing parts of its troops" from Kampuchea and holding a "regional conference" or "group dialogue" with the ASEAN countries, have been exposed and rejected by the international community and the ASEAN countries and have ended in failure. Just as Ieng Sary, member at ministerial level of the Coordinating Committee for Economy and Finance of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, pointed out, Vietnam has suffered greater defeats this year than it did before both on the Kampuchean battlefields and the political and diplomatic fronts.

Editorial Department: Please talk about the developments in the attitude of the international community toward the Kampuchean issue from the trends in the UN General Assembly.

Chen Yicun and Hong Lan, correspondents to the United Nations: A major event that drew people's attention in the full session of the 38th UN General Assembly was that the meeting approved without putting to a vote the report of the Credentials Committee on accepting the full powers of all representatives attending the current UN General Assembly, including Democratic Kampuchea, thus affirming once again the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations. This is the first time in the last 5 years that the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation were not challenged by the Vietnamese authorities and their supporters when it was discussed at the UN General Assembly. This was because more and more countries support Democratic Kampuchea, and Vietnam knew that it would only suffer a more ignominious defeat if it challenged the seat of Democratic Kampuchea again.

The current UN General Assembly has again approved, with an overwhelming majority of 105 votes, a resolution condemning Vietnam for its aggression into Kampuchea and calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. When taking the floor, more than 90 delegates expressed their indignation over Vietnamese aggression into Kampuchea and its refusal to implement the UN resolution. Calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops immediately has become a powerful voice of the international community.

The Middle East and Africa Amid Turbulence

Editorial Department: What is the crucial point in the present Lebanese situation?

Chen Jichang and Zhou Guomi, resident correspondents in Damascus: The Lebanon issue epitomized the struggles between various forces inside and outside the Middle East. In particular, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have taken Lebanon as an arena of their rivalry. This is the basic reason why the turmoil in Lebanon cannot subside. The fratricidal strife inside the Palestinian Liberation Organization shows that many twists and turns exist on the way ahead for the Palestinian people and also reflects the complication and tension in the Lebanese situation.

The crucial issue in the present Lebanese situation is that the Israeli occupation army must immediately withdraw from Lebanon and the two superpowers must stop interfering in internal affairs in Lebanon. As a sovereign state, Lebanon should enjoy territorial integrity and independence, but this issue can hardly be settled within a short time. So, Lebanon will continue to be a hot spot in the Middle East, and the turbulent situation there will continue.

Editorial Department: What changes have occurred in the Iran-Iraq war over the past year? What are the prospects and influence of this war?

Chen Jichang and Zhou Guoming: The Iran-Iraq war was largely at a stalemate in the past year. At present, both sides are trying to make armed threats against each other's oil outlets. There is a danger that the war may move from inland to the entire Gulf region. Countries in the Gulf anxiously hope for a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq so that the Gulf region can remove the intervention of all outside forces and can restore peace earlier. If the war spreads to the Gulf and endangers oil exports, the United States and other Western countries are likely to carry out military intervention. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has taken the Gulf region as an important component of its "southward offensive strategy." Once the United States conducts armed intervention, the Soviet Union will not stand aside and look on unconcerned. The Iran-Iraq war will then bring about the danger of escalation to a major international conflict.

Editorial Department: What developments have occurred in relations between Egypt and other Arab countries? How are relations between Egypt and Israel?

Yu Chengxiu, An Guozhang, and Lin Jiaoming, resident correspondents in Cairo: In the past year, marked and substantial progress has been made in relations between Egypt and other Arab countries. On many major regional issues in the Middle East, Egypt holds identical or similar positions with most Arab countries. Most Arab countries also hold that excluding Egypt from the Arab League for a long time is not favorable to the common national cause. Egyptian-Israeli relations are now in a "frozen" condition. The Egyptian Government has stated: Unless Israel withdraws from Lebanon, stops building new settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, embarks on settling the Palestinian issue, and agrees to resume talks with Egypt on the Taba issue, then Egypt will not send its ambassador back to Tel Aviv.

Editorial Department: What changes have occurred in Israel's domestic situation over the past year? What possible actions may Israel take in Lebanon in the Middle East next year?

Yu Chengxiu, An Guozhang, and Lin Jiaoming: The policy of aggression and foreign aggrandizement and the war of invading Lebanon have brought huge disasters to Israel's home front. Over the past year, the Israeli economy has sharply worsened, and the Israeli people's resentment against the ruling group and their antiwar sentiment have grown deeper and deeper, giving rise to successive demonstrations and strikes. In September, Begin resigned from office, and the domestic politics in Israel were mired in a chaotic condition.

Because of the needs of its global strategy of contending for hegemony with the Soviet Union, the United States has consistently regarded Israel as its most important strategic ally and political pillar in the Middle East. Recently, the U.S. Government decided to establish a "strategic cooperative" relationship with Israel in order to further exclude Soviet influence from the region and to bring the development of the Mideast situation completely into the orbit designed by the United States. In the next year, Israel is likely to further intensify its military control over Lebanon by making use of the advantages brought by its strategic cooperation with the United States. The United States and Israel are likely to start new military adventures in order to force Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and to force the Lebanese Government to recognize Israel.

Editorial Department: How is the situation in southern Africa? What are the prospects for implementing the UN resolution on the independence of Namibia?

Ma Shikun and Bao Shishao, resident correspondents in Dar es Salaam: This year, the racist regime in South Africa repeatedly carried out barbarous military incursions into Mozambique, Lesotho, and Angola by making raids and bombardments there, and stepped up its efforts in pursuit of its "troublemaking" policy. This has resulted in continuing unrest in southern Africa. South Africa and the United States stubbornly persisted in linking the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola and thus deadlocked the talks on the independence of Namibia. The international activities for the independence of Namibia have further developed. Because South Africa will not easily give up its occupation of Namibia, plus U.S. support for it, the process of Namibia's independence will be full of intense struggles.

Editorial Department: What changes have occurred in the situation in the Maghreb since Algerian-Moroccan relations improved? What is the development tendency?

Dan Lin and Zhang Zhuji, resident correspondents in Algiers: The meeting of the Algerian president and the Moroccan king broke the 7-year stalemate in poor bilateral relations caused by the Western Sahara issue. After thorough discussion, the two countries agreed to restore mutual trust and unity and to renormalize diplomatic relations step by step. In June, Al-Qadhdhafi declared that "Libya has accomplished all her commitments toward Western Sahara" and made a visit to Morocco. Both sides then expressed their hope to terminate all differences that would do harm to bilateral relations and to avoid any action that would bring about tension in the Maghreb. Since Algeria and Libya, respectively, improved their relations with Morocco, the tense situation in the Maghreb caused by Western Sahara has gradually eased. The presidents of Algeria and Tunisia also exchanged visits this year. Closer cooperative relations between Algeria and Tunisia represent a remarkable aspect of the easing situation and the growing unity tendency in the Maghreb this year.

Editorial Department: What developments have appeared in the Chadian situation over the past year? How is the present situation there? What are the prospects for the settlement of this issue?

Dan Lin and Zhang Zhuji: In the past year, the civil war in Chad broke out again. With Libya's support, the armed forces of the Goukhouni faction launched large-scale offensives against the government's army. Under these circumstances, Habre appealed to some friendly countries for assistance. Zaire and France responded to his appeal and dispatched troops to Chad. The United States also offered, for the first time, urgent military aid to Chad and transferred the 6th Fleet to the central part of the Mediterranean, warning Libya against interfering in Chad. Due to the French Army's intervention and deployment, which separated the two conflicting sides, the front was then stabilized along the strip from Salal to Arada. At present, the two sides in the civil war have accepted the OAU's proposal to hold a roundtable conference to seek a political solution for the national reconciliation. However, lessons drawn from history show that only when all outside intervention is removed can peace be really materialized in Chad.

The Deterioration of the Situation in Central America

Editorial Department: How has the situation in Central America developed since the Grenada incident? What is the possibility of U.S. armed intervention? Will the mediation efforts of the Contadora Group produce results?

Zhang Yunwen and Zhang Liang: The Reagan administration's policy on Central America is aimed at tackling the infiltration by the Soviet Union and Cuba, so as to safeguard its own strength. Since its invasion of Grenada, the Reagan administration has adopted a more uncompromising stand with regard to Central America. It has taken various actions to exert pressure on Nicaragua. The danger of U.S. armed invasion of Nicaragua exists. But some U.S. specialists maintain that Nicaragua is different from Grenada. They think that once the United States invades Nicaragua, it will be involved in a war it will never be able to get rid of. International public opinion is strongly opposed to the U.S. armed intervention policy. The U.S. President is not likely to carry out such a high-priced military adventure during the election year. The Contadora group has played a positive role in relaxing the tense situation in Central America. But the turmoil in Central America has emerged not only because of internal causes. Whether the efforts made by the Contadora group will produce results depends on the attitude of the superpowers.

Editorial Department: Please air your views on the stand taken by Latin American countries with regard to Central America.

Yao Chuntao, resident correspondent in Mexico City: The authorities of Latin American countries have different views on the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Some of them lodged strong protests, others condemned the invasion in an ordinary manner, and still others merely expressed regret or misgivings. But these countries are all opposed to turning Central America into an arena of the superpowers' rivalry. They hope that the flames of war in the region will not continue to spread, and they are in favor of settling conflicts through peaceful negotiations. Therefore, since the Grenada incident, the efforts of the Contadora group have enjoyed more support.

Editorial Department: Some Latin American countries have pointed out that Central American problems should not be placed in the sphere of antagonism between the Eastern and Western countries. Besides the United States, does another superpower have a hand in the region?

Guan Yanzhong and Li Zhimin, resident correspondents in Buenos Aires: The U.S. invasion of Grenada is opposed by Latin American countries. But public opinion in Latin American countries has also pointed out that the Soviet Union is carrying out infiltration by various means in the Latin American region. Under the pretext of supporting national democratic revolutions, the Soviet Union has sent military advisers and weapons to some Central American countries in hopes of undermining the U.S. foundation in the region. On the other hand, it is making use of the economic difficulties of some Latin American countries to expand its influence there under the pretext of strengthening trade and economic "cooperation." Although the activities of the Soviet Union in this region cannot be compared with those of the United States, they have drawn the attention of the people there.

Editorial Department: How has Canada reacted to the U.S. policy on Central America?

Xu Deqian and Ma Hailiang, resident correspondents in Ottawa: Like Canada, many small countries in Central America and the Caribbean region were British colonies. They have been British Commonwealth countries since their independence. Therefore, they have close contacts with each other. Canada has always hoped that a politically stable and economically prosperous situation can be realized in Central America.

It opposes the sabotage and infiltration carried out by the Soviet Union and Cuba as well as the military intervention carried out by the United States. Recently, it has strongly condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and declared that it will send troops to join the British Commonwealth peacekeeping force on the island. This reflects Canada's policy of opposing U.S. military intervention in Central America and of safeguarding its own interests in the region.

Stagnation on the Afghan Battlefield

Editorial Department: Please let us know your views on the situation in the Afghan battlefield.

Shi Zongxing resident correspondent in Islamabad: Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet troops have combined the tactics of controlling strongholds with those of encircling the guerrillas, but it has not been able to wipe out the guerrillas. The guerrillas have reserved and developed their strength in the course of hard struggle. They keep attacking the enemy's points in a flexible manner, destroying communications lines, and attacking important targets in cities. This has got on the nerves of the Soviet troops and the Karmal government troops. The situation is developing in favor of the Afghan people.

Editorial Department: What are the prospects for a political solution to the Afghanistan issue?

Shi Zongxing: In April and June this year, through UN mediation, the Pakistani and Karmal governments held the second round of talks in Geneva in two stages. On the question of withdrawing foreign troops, the Pakistani side demanded that the Soviet Union issue a timetable for withdrawal. The Soviet and Karmal authorities refused the demand pointblank. The talks reached an impasse. The crux of the political solution to the Afghanistan issue lies in whether the Soviet Union is willing to commit itself openly to withdrawing its troops and to put forward a timetable for withdrawal. If this problem is not solved, no political solution can attain essential development.

Editorial Department: Has there been any change in the attitude of the international community with regard to the Afghanistan issue?

Chen Yicun and Hong Lan: At the plenary session of the 38th UN General Assembly, a fifth resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority of 116 votes (2 votes more than those at the plenary session held last week), demanding that the Soviet Union immediately pull its troops out of Afghanistan. In a general debate, 110 delegates directly or indirectly condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its obstinate refusal to implement the UN resolution. This shows that the Afghanistan issue is a question of common interest in the international community.

Eye-Catching Situation in Northeast Asia

Editorial Department: Would you please say something on the U.S.-Soviet contention in Northeast Asia, on Japan's attitude, and on the eastward shift of SS-20 missiles. Sun Dongmin, resident correspondent in Tokyo: At the beginning of this year, the Soviet Union declared that it would deploy SS-20 medium-range missiles in the Far East. Up to the present, it has deployed 126 such missiles in the Far East. The Soviet Pacific fleet is strengthening its activities in the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan. Soviet jet fighters armed with missiles have, on many occasions, intruded into Japan's territorial air and waters. In addition, the number of military personnel and weapons in Japan's [as published] northern territory has increased.

The United States has decided to turn Japan's territorial waters into the "forefront for resisting Soviet strategy" in hopes of "containing with its actual strength" Soviet military activities in the Far East. Japan has lodged many protests against the Soviet Union's deployment of SS-20 medium-range missiles in the Far East. It has paid unprecedented attention to the talks on the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. It has appealed for worldwide attention to the talks and is resolutely opposed to the eastward shift of Soviet missiles.

Editorial Department: Please favor us with your views on the situation in the Korean Peninsula. What are the prospects for the peaceful reunification of Korea?

Zhou Bizhong, resident correspondent in Pyongyang: Over the past year, the situation in the Korean Peninsula has been tense. Since the beginning of this year, major incidents have taken place in succession. For example, South Korea and the United States carried out large-scale joint military maneuvers, the Soviet Union shot down a South Korean passenger plane, U.S. President Reagan visited South Korea, and a bomb exploded in Rangoon. Moreover, provocations by the south on the military demarcation line have become more frequent. In October, President Kim Il-song reiterated: "We have no intention of 'moving forward to the south.'" "Our people want peace and not war." Some people in Pyongyang pointed out that the real solution to the Korean issue is that the United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea. If the United States is willing to change its attitude, it will not be impossible for the south and north sides to open a dialogue again in the future.

NO DRASTIC INCREASE FORESEEN IN OIL DEMAND

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["Roundup: 1984 Offers No Drastic Increase in Oil Demand" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA correspondent Li Changjiu) -- What impact will the economic recovery in the West have on oil demand and prices in the world market this year? This question draws world concern. An analysis of the multilateral factors that bear on oil demand predicts no drastic increase in demand this year.

First, the slowness and weakness of the economic recovery in the West that began early last year foretells no big surge in demand by the West. The World Bank estimated the economic growth in the West last year at two percent, as against five percent in the first year after the 1973-75 crisis. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicted a 3.5 percent growth for the West this year. Statistics issued by the International Energy Agency show only a 0.6 percent rise in oil consumption by the 24 member nations of the OECD in the last quarter of 1983, as compared with the same period of 1982. The agency predicted a daily consumption of 34.5 million barrels of oil by the OECD member countries this year, a 2.4 percent increase over last year.

Secondly, there have been structural changes in energy consumption in the West. Most prominent are the ever-increasing proportion of the power generated by nuclear plants and the gradual decline in petroleum consumption. By the end of last year, the number of nuclear plants already in operation in the world, mainly in the West, rose to 278 from 208 at the end of 1977, and their total designed capacity increased to 159,860 megawatts from 97,000 megawatts during the same period. 226 more such plants are under construction. Some development and research institutions in Europe predict that by the end of this century, nuclear plants will produce 37 percent of total power output in Western Europe while petroleum consumption there will be reduced to half of the present level.

Thirdly, the energy conservation measures adopted by Western countries proved to be successful. According to statistics of the International Energy Agency, the OECD countries are still consuming 76.5 percent of the world's total petroleum production, which indicates that as long as Western countries do not drastically increase their petroleum consumption the world's oil demand is unlikely to go up by a big margin.

The current situation in the international oil market is still that supply exceeds demand. The OECD put the world's oil demand this year at 44 million barrels, only 1.1 million barrels more than last year. On the supply side, member countries of OPEC have been producing more than 18 million barrels of crude oil daily since the third quarter of last year, one million barrels more than the quota fixed in March of last year. The United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and some other countries have also increased their oil production. Furthermore, the oil reserve of the 24 OECD countries had totalled 430 million barrels by January 1 this year, equalling the amount they consume for 94 days. This is another important factor affecting the relationship between supply and demand. It looks that the international oil market will continue to be the buyers' market this year.

It is expected that the world oil prices would be basically stable. OPEC will remain as an important force which can influence significantly the international oil market. So long as OPEC further strengthens its unity, controls and readjusts its oil output in view of demand at the international oil market, it will be able to maintain the present prices or to obtain slight price rises. But if its member countries compete with each other in expanding their oil production and bring about a situation of supply exceeding demand, Western countries will probably have another chance to force down the oil prices.

U.S. DOLLAR REMAINS STRONG IN EUROPE

OW100854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] London, January 9 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Wenlian) -- The exchange rate of the British pound against the U.S. dollar fell to a record low at the London foreign exchange market today with one pound for only 1.3910 dollar. Meanwhile, the exchange rate of the dollar against main West European currencies reached the highest level. The direct reason for the decline of the British pound can be attributed to the panic caused by a possible cut-down of oil prices. A recent report of the International Energy Agency said world demand for oil will drop in the first half of 1984, which will further reduce oil prices. The slow recovery of British economy has also weakened the position of the pound.

But what has mainly made the U.S. dollar so strong at the foreign exchange market? First, it is due to the U.S. Government's policy of high interest rates and deficit, which has absorbed large amounts of floating capital and greatly stimulated the recovery of U.S. economy. Last year, the United States showed a better chance for the recovery of its economy. By the end of November, U.S. industrial production registered an increase of 15.9 percent while those of Federal Germany, Britain and Japan were lower. It is expected that in the election year of 1984, the Reagan administration will take further measures to stimulate the country's economy and the U.S. dollar will continue to be the strong currency in the foreign exchange market.

Second, the increasing tension in the world in the new year will make investors hesitate to put their money in the industrial countries of Western Europe. By contrast, the United States becomes an ideal place for investment because of its military and economic strength and geographical position. Furthermore, some idle funds of the Third World countries will also float into the United States due to the debt crisis in countries such as Mexico and Poland. However, the strong position of the U.S. dollar has an adverse effect on the export of the United States and has thus considerably worsened the country's balance of international payments. On the other hand, some Americans argued that too many dollars in the hands of non-Americans may cause the United States to lose control of the dollar. Therefore, some economists here predicted that the strong position of the U.S. dollar will not last long and would probably decline in the latter half of this year.

CHINA DAILY ON U.S.-SOVIET CONTENTION IN EUROPE

HK070146 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Jan 84 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Contest for Hegemony"]

[Text] The new year has begun with the two superpowers entering into a new round of their prolonged contention for military supremacy in Europe. The first groups of American Pershing-2 missiles in Federal Germany and Tomahawk cruises in Britain became operational on the New Year's Day. They are part of 572 U.S.-made medium-range nuclear missiles to be deployed in five West European countries under a five-year plan agreed by NATO in 1979 to counter a Soviet buildup of SS-20 missiles. There is no reason to doubt that the Soviet Union has also started, as it had announced it would, deploying additional SS-20s in the European part of its territory and the "operational-tactical missiles" in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia.

These antagonistic steps have been taken against the backdrop of sustained and widespread antinuclear demonstrations in Europe and in the United States itself. Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe failed to reach any accord in two years and finally ended with a Soviet walkout. During 111 meetings, the Soviet side had tried to use its nuclear threat to split NATO and encourage neutrality in western Europe, especially in Federal Germany. The American side had entered into the negotiations to appease its European allies who, in turn, had to overcome internal opposition to the deployment.

Talks

Now that the United States is able to go ahead with the deployment, it considers itself in a better bargaining position, as it is no longer armed with only "paper missiles," and seems to be ready for new rounds of talks. The Soviet Union, on its part, has made it clear that it will not be easily coaxed back to negotiations. However, it may also want to resume the talks in time because, as it must see, the deployment is to take five years to complete and further attempts to disrupt it cannot be all fruitless.

Whether the talks will recommence, or when, things will never be the same as the European people are faced with hundreds more nuclear warheads on their land, and they are unlikely to be more complacent about their deadly danger. Viewed in the context of their global strategies, Europe is still the principal cockpit in the U.S.-Soviet rivalry for nuclear supremacy. By maintaining nuclear superiority, Moscow aims to keep Western Europe in constant fear and eventually unhook it from its transatlantic partner. By gaining an upper hand in the contest, Washington wants to assure its allies of a nuclear umbrella and maintains its leading role in the North Atlantic alliance.

Contention

Faced with stiffened military confrontation between the two superpowers and increased threat of a holocaust over their land, it is questionable how long the European nations will be willing to remain at the mercy of either hegemonic power.

The jealous contention for hegemony between the two superpowers, each trying to expand its own sphere of influence and reduce the other's, is the main source of instability and turmoil in the present world. Due to their rivalry, the danger of a global war is growing ever greater.

The 20-year-long history of talks on nuclear disarmament has amply demonstrated that the superpowers are really more interested in overtaking each other in nuclear warheads than anything else. Time is long overdue to explode the myth that either side still needs to produce and deploy any more. It is time also to expose the lie that the world is going to be any safer if and when there is a precarious parity of lethal weaponry between the two.

The peace-loving nations and peoples of the world will be wise to disassociate themselves from the game of superpower politics, and begin adopting a policy of independence and for peace. Only then can they in unison take their destiny into their own hands.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S U.S. VISIT

Zhao Tours Williamsburg

OW091844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Williamsburg, Virginia, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang toured colonial Williamsburg today before leaving for Washington for an official visit to the United States. The sites he visited included the capitol of the Virginia colony, the Governor's Palace, the old silversmith shop and printing office. Under early winter sunshine, he also took a carriage tour along Duke of Gloucester Street, the main street of the colonial town with 88 eighteenth-century buildings and 20 authentic craft shops on both sides.

Accompanied by Charles Longworth, president of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel and State Department Chief of Protocol Ambassador Selwa Roosevelt, Premier Zhao and his party were accorded a warm welcome everywhere they went. Men and women dressed in eighteenth-century costumes greeted in traditional ways the first Chinese premier to have come to the historic city. Premier Zhao showed his interest in seeing the historic buildings and craft shops and attentively listened to the early history of America. As workers were performing silver work making, paper making and binding, Zhao praised the early development of American technology. The premier was honored at a luncheon hosted by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation after the tour.

Wu Addresses Williamsburg Luncheon

OW092024 Beijing XINHUA in English 2010 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Williamsburg, Virginia, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today it is hoped Premier Zhao's visit to the United States will help enhance mutual understanding between the Chinese and American peoples. On that basis, he added, steady development of Sino-U.S. relations can be promoted. Wu was speaking on behalf of Premier Zhao at a luncheon given in the premier's honor by Charles Longworth, president of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The foundation is a private corporation responsible for the restoration and maintenance of this ancient town.

In his return toast to the host, Wu said that the foundation's efforts have turned Williamsburg into a big museum, a classroom where one can learn the early history of the United States. "To be here in the old historic town and review the glorious history of the American people fighting for national independence from colonial rule is especially meaningful for us Chinese," he added. Premier Zhao exchanged gifts with the host at the luncheon. The Chinese premier and his party will leave here early this afternoon for Washington to begin his official visit.

Zhao's Arrival in Washington

OW100100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0034 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here this afternoon on a week-long visit to the United States at the invitation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Premier Zhao's special plane flew in from Williamsburg, a historic colonial town in Virginia, and landed at Andrews Air Force Base at 4:00 pm local time (21:00 GMT). His party, which includes State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, arrived on the same plane.

A welcoming ceremony will be held tomorrow morning on the south lawn of the White House to officially inaugurate the visit by the first Chinese head of government to the United States since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Premier Zhao and President Reagan will hold talks after the ceremony on a wide range of international and bilateral issues of common concern at the White House. Chinese officials in Zhao's party told XINHUA that the premier will meet other U.S. Government and congressional leaders, entrepreneurs and celebrities of various social sections during his seven-day visit.

Zhao Welcomed in Washington

OW100108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0037 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here this afternoon for a week-long official visit at the invitation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. This is the first visit by a Chinese premier to the United States since the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations on January 1, 1979. The aim of his trip, as Zhao told foreign reporters in Beijing a week ago, is "to increase mutual understanding, stabilize bilateral relations, promote Sino-U.S. friendship and defend world peace." Premier Zhao flew into the U.S. capital on a special flight of CAAC (the Civil Aviation Administration of China) from Williamsburg where he stayed overnight yesterday. He left Beijing on January 7.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz greeted the Chinese premier as his plane touched down at Andrews Air Force Base at 4:00 pm local time (2100 GMT). The national flags of the two countries fluttered in front of the terminal. The welcoming crowd clapped as Premier Zhao appeared at the door of the aircraft and he waived his hands in return to the welcomers as he stepped down the stairs. Shultz stepped forward and shook hands with him at plane side and introduced him to other U.S. officials present.

The Chinese leader is being accompanied by a 14-member party including Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; and Chen Chu, deputy secretary-general of the State Council. Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin, who is also a member of Zhao's party on this visit, and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur William Hummel specially flew from Washington to Honolulu, Hawaii, to greet the premier and accompanied him to the capital. Also at the airfield were Hu Dingyi, minister, and other diplomatic officials, of the Chinese Embassy. About 100 representatives of Chinese residents and Chinese Americans welcomed Zhao at the airfield. They displayed a large streamer inscribed with "Warmly Welcome Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States" in Chinese.

Shultz escorted Zhao and his party to the motorcade that took them on a 25-kilometer ride into downtown Washington D.C. An official welcoming ceremony in honor of the visiting Chinese leader will be held on the south lawn of the White House tomorrow morning, followed by talks between President Reagan and Premier Zhao. During his seven-day visit which will also take him to San Francisco and New York, Zhao will meet with leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Cabinet members as well as people from the business circle, the Chinese community and other walks of life.

Bush Hosts Zhao

OW100212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attended a tea party hosted by U.S. Vice-President George Bush at his residence late this afternoon soon after he arrived here for an official visit. At the party, Premier Zhao expressed appreciation of the vice-president's efforts over the years in developing Sino-American friendship, understanding and relations between the two countries. He told Bush, "The Chinese people are familiar with your enthusiasm in promoting the relations between China and the United States."

Bush told the Chinese leader that he believes that Sino-U.S. relations are "very, very important." He pledged to continue to do his part in developing these relations. Invited to the party were State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu, and Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin. Robert McFarlane, assistant to President Reagan for national security affairs was present.

CHINA DAILY CARRIES BUSH, NIXON MESSAGES

HK100136 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Bush, Nixon Welcome Zhao's Visit"]

[Text] "It gives me great pleasure to be able to express on the pages of CHINA DAILY how warmly the President and the members of his administration, including myself, welcome the visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States," writes Vice-President George Bush of the United States for the North American Edition of CHINA DAILY, which is preproducing several supplements to mark Premier Zhao's U.S. visit.

"I am delighted as well that Premier Zhao will have the opportunity to travel to several of our important cities and sense for himself the friendly feelings which Americans harbour for the Chinese people and culture," continues Bush. "The administration values highly the relationship with China that has built up over four successive administrations. Good U.S.-China relations, I believe, are widely recognized on both sides of the Pacific to be in the interest of both our people and also serve the interests of peace and stability in the east Asian region and beyond," adds the Vice-President.

Productive

In his welcoming message, former U.S. President Richard Nixon says, "All Americans welcome the visit by Premier Zhao Ziyang and also the visit to China that President Reagan will undertake later this year. The American people realize that the continued development of the relationship between our two countries is indispensable if real peace is to be established in the world. "The Sino-U.S. relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world. I hope the meetings between President Reagan and Premier Zhao will be so productive that leaders will decide to continue them on an annual basis," concludes Nixon.

Leonard Woodcock, John King Fairbank, A. Doak Barnett, Christopher H. Phillips, Raymond Philip Shafer, Arthur Rosen, Charles Percy, Mario M. Cuomo, Edward J. Koch, and Dianne Feinstein are among those who have sent messages to the North American Edition of CHINA DAILY.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEADER ON U.S. TIES

OW1000001 Beijing in English to North America 0000 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Chinese Premier, Zhao Zhiyang, is now visiting the United States. His visit will further the friendship between the Chinese and the American peoples. Before Premier Zhao's departure for the United States, our reporter, (Huang Huiqian), interviewed Liu Gengyin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Here now is that interview:

[Begin recording] [Huang]: There has been a traditional friendship between the people of China and the United States. As far as we know, before the founding of New China there were some old friends like Edgar Snow, Anna Louise Strong and Agnes Smedley who helped the cause of the Chinese revolution when it was in difficulty. They also made great contributions to promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries. Vice President Liu, could you tell us something about the people-to-people contacts between the two countries.

[Liu]: Since the founding of New China, people-to-people contacts have been growing, and friendly visits have been much more frequent since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1979. We believe that no matter what relations between the governments are, the friendship between the two peoples will grow. In recent years American guests who visited China were both old friendships and newly acquired ones. Our association received more than 150 Americans in 1981. The number is even bigger in 1982. Last year it exceeded 250, and this really has enhanced mutual understanding and helped making new friends, I think.

[Huang]: We understand that besides receiving delegations arranged by the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, we have established ties with more than a dozen other nongovernmental organizations as well. These organizations include the Edgar Snow Memorial Fund, Asia Society, the China Culture Society of Texas and Louisiana, Stanford Research Institute International, Friendship First, and so on. In addition, we have had new types of mutual contacts. For example, Friendship First invited our delegation members to live in their members' homes so we had more chances to talk with American people. Since 1979 a new way had been opened to promote contacts between our two peoples. This is establishing friendship cities. Up to now, 21 Chinese provinces or cities have firmly established friendship ties with American states or cities. For example, Beijing and New York, Shanghai and San Francisco, Guangzhou and Los Angeles, and so on. The establishment of friendship provinces and states or friendship cities has improved exchanges between our two countries in the fields of culture, science and technology, and economy.

[Huang] Vice President Liu, could you tell us what you are going to do this year?

[Liu] Premier Zhao Ziyang will be visiting the United States, and President Ronald Reagan will come to China in April. The visits of these two leaders will certainly play an active role in promoting friendship between the two peoples. I am convinced that more people from the two countries will visit each other this year, and more friendship cities will be established. As you know, more than 50 states or cities in the United States have already asked to establish friendship ties with China's provinces or cities, and our association will play host to some 600 American visitors. In January of this year, the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association will celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the association, and American friends hope very much that Premier Zhao will be able to join their celebrations. We have conveyed their invitation to Premier Zhao, and I think he will consider their request. [end recording]

CHINA DAILY ON PROBLEMS IN PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

OW090133 Beijing XINHUA in English 0032 GMT 9 Jan 84

["CHINA DAILY on Premier Zhao Ziyang's Official Visit to U.S." -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- China's English newspaper CHINA DAILY today notes in a commentary on Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to the United States that personal contacts and candid exchanges of views during Premier Zhao's present visit and President Ronald Reagan's visit to China in April "will undoubtedly help to deepen understanding between the two countries and further the cause of peace." The commentary states that in the course of five years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, considerable progress has been made in bilateral relations, on the whole, between China and the United States.

The commentary adds that "there is, however, plenty of room for improvement in Sino-U.S. relations" and "there are still problems and difficulties, notably those concerning the Chinese island province of Taiwan." "But, none of them is insoluble, and steady and enduring progress can be made in Sino-U.S. relations if the provisions of the three communiques, especially the one signed on August 17, 1982, are carried out in letter and in spirit," it points out.

The commentary says that since 1972, Chinese leaders have been both sincere and serious in promoting the relations between China and the United States. "On their part," the commentary notes, "American policy makers may be prudent to keep in mind certain basic parameters: The Chinese People are devoting themselves wholeheartedly to the task of socialist modernization. There is nothing they desire more than an international environment of lasting peace in which all countries in the world will co-exist in friendship. It was through a century of bitter struggle that the Chinese people regained their independence, and they still face the unaccomplished task of totally reunifying their country. It should be understandable that they will guard their independence jealously and not suffer any infringement on their sovereignty and territorial integrity or interference in their domestic affairs." It says that in pursuance of China's policy of independence and for peace, Premier Zhao will be able to make better known China's position on all problems of mutual concern and gain acquaintance with that of his host country.

CHINA DAILY COMMENTATOR ON ZHAO'S U.S. VISIT

HK100128 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Jan 6 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Premier's Visit to U.S."]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang begins on January 10 his official visit to the United States of America. Significantly, it is the first time for a head of the Chinese Government to make such a visit since the founding of the people's Republic in 1949. The aim of his visit, as defined by the premier himself, is "to increase mutual understanding, stabilize bilateral relations, promote Sino-U.S. friendship and defend world peace." Through no fault of China's, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries came about only in 1979.

Progress

In the course of five years, considerable progress has been made in bilateral relations, on the whole, between China and the United States. Significant development has been attained in cooperation and exchanges in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields, as well as in personal contacts.

There is, however, plenty of room for improvement in Sino-U.S. relations, whose development, as the Chinese premier recently pointed out, is far below the level that should and could have been reached. There are still problems and difficulties, notably those concerning the Chinese island province of Taiwan. But, none of them is insoluble, and steady and enduring progress can be made in Sino-U.S. relations if the provisions of the three communiques, especially the one signed on August 17, 1982, are carried out in letter and in spirit.

Parameters

Since 1972, Chinese leaders have been both sincere and serious in promoting the relations between China, the largest developing country, and the United States, the biggest developed country. They have ascribed due importance to economic and scientific and technological cooperation and trade between the two countries, which, once sufficiently developed, they believe, will be of global consequence. On their part, American policy makers may be prudent to keep in mind certain basic parameters:

The Chinese people are devoting themselves whole-heartedly to the task of socialist modernization. There is nothing they desire more than an international environment of lasting peace in which all countries in the world will co-exist in friendship. It was through a century of bitter struggle that the Chinese people regained their independence, and they still face the unaccomplished task of totally reunifying their country. It should be understandable that they will guard their independence jealously and not suffer any infringement on their sovereignty and territorial integrity or interference in their domestic affairs.

Open Policy

China is committed to an open policy, and wishes to import, in particular, advanced technologies that will help it to modernize. A more developed Chinese economy, a more affluent China will offer a bigger market to other countries. It is thus wise for those wishing to exploit China's expanding market to recognize that, for a sustained increase of trade, there must be an approximate balance over the years. That means they should refrain from adopting nearsighted and restrictive attitudes.

In pursuance of China's policy of independence and for peace, Premier Zhao will be able to make better known China's position on all problems of mutual concern and gain acquaintance with that of his host country. Such personal contacts and candid exchanges of views during his present visit and President Reagan's in April will undoubtedly help to deepen understanding between the two countries and further the cause of peace.

FURTHER ON KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICISM OF PRC PRESS

OW100415 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO on 8 January published an article by its commentator refuting the absurd attacks of the Soviet newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA against the position taken by the Chinese press in elucidating the international situation.

Recently the Soviet newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carried an article under the headline: "Who's Purpose Does This Serve?" Its author rebukes the Chinese press, claiming that its position in elucidating the international situation distorts the meaning of what is occurring, and benefits those who threaten peace and the security of peoples, and so on, and so forth.

The RENMIN RIBAO commentator points out: This Moscow newspaper rages [mechet gromy i molnii] because the Chinese press exposed the facts of the bitter struggle between the two superpowers -- the USSR and the United States -- in Europe for nuclear supremacy, revealed the true state of affairs in their struggle for world hegemony, and expressed solidarity with the West European people's movement for peace and against the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race.

The article says: As a matter of fact, we are talking here about facts and news published daily in the world's press. Obviously it must also be published and commented upon by the Chinese press. Such is our duty and our inalienable right. The article says: Everybody knows that for many years now the United States and the USSR have been outdoing one another in intensifying the nuclear arms race. Presently the number of nuclear warheads of the two countries amounts to 97 percent of all nuclear warheads in the world, while their nuclear arsenals hold 96 percent of the overall stocks of nuclear weapons in the world. This shows that, other than these two countries, no other country is capable of participating in this kind of arms race.

Recently, as soon as the United States deployed the Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe, the Soviet side promptly declared that in retaliation it was ready to increase the number of new missiles deployed in East Europe and at sea. It is precisely this spiraling arms race that creates an enormous threat to peace and tranquillity in Europe and throughout the world.

It is only reasonable, the article notes, that under these circumstances all those who oppose the arms race and are concerned about peace on earth condemn the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. The Chinese press acted fairly by exposing these facts. It is out of the question that the meaning of what is occurring could be distorted.

The article says: The Chinese press also exposed the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and its support for Vietnam in its aggression against Kampuchea. The serious threat caused by all of this to peace in Asia and the whole world is also a well-known fact. The image of a hegemonist is not imposed by others, it is acquired by the hegemonist himself through his concrete deeds. The RENMIN RIBAO commentator emphasizes that the Chinese press will, together with the just public of the whole world, expose hegemonism and the policy of expanding nuclear arms pursued by the superpowers and support the peoples of various countries in the struggle for peace and against nuclear arms. That is what it is doing today, and it will do the same tomorrow. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA asks: Who's Purpose Does This Serve? Here is our answer: This serves the purpose of the peoples of all countries, including the Soviet people, and it serves the purpose of the cause of peace throughout the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MRS MARCOS' VISIT TO PRC

Meets Li Xiannian

OW100734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian told Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos here this morning that the Chinese Government appreciated the efforts made by President and Madame Marcos in developing the friendly relations between China and the Philippines. "We hope to see Sino-Philippine friendship further enhanced," he added. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. Madame Marcos said she had come to China with friendly sentiments. She also briefed Li Xiannian on the domestic situation in the Philippines. Li Xiannian hosted a luncheon for Madame Marcos and her party after the meeting. Li's wife Lin Jiamei was also present.

Bilateral Agreements Signed

OW100748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- The Governments of China and the Philippines today signed an executive program of cultural agreement for 1984 and 1985, a protocol of the sixth session on scientific and technical cooperation and a memorandum on economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. Acting Premier Wan Li and special envoy of the president of the Philippines Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos signed the three documents on behalf of their respective governments.

Meets Hu Yaobang

OW101058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1032 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met at the Zhongnanhai here this afternoon with Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, special envoy and wife of the president of the Philippines, and her party. Hu Yaobang said: "We have always appreciated the independent foreign policy pursued by the Philippine Government."

Speaking of friendship between the peoples of China and the Philippines, Hu Yaobang said: "We believe that such friendship will stand the test of time." Madame Marcos thanked the Chinese Government and people for their warm reception accorded her, saying that she would continue to make efforts for strengthening the relations between the two countries.

Departs 10 Jan

OW101104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA) -- Madame Imelda Romualdez Marcos, special envoy and wife of the president of the Philippines, and her party left here for home by air this afternoon at the end of the friendly visit to China.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei. This morning, Madame Marcos gave a press conference, briefing Chinese and Philippine journalists on her fifth visit to China. She said that she had talks with leading members of Chinese economic and cultural departments. According to the three documents just signed between the Chinese and Philippine Governments, the two countries will expand their exchanges and cooperation in scientific, technical, and cultural fields this year.

In trade, she said, the two sides have agreed that joint efforts will be made to strive for a yearly import and export volume of 500 million U.S. dollars. Madame Marcos said the two countries are neighbours separated by a strip of water. "In the past nine years," she said, "our relations have been closer and closer." She said she hoped that such relations would be beneficial not only to the two countries and this region, but also to peace and prosperity of the world.

THAILAND DETAINS SOVIET SUPPLIES FOR LAOS

OW091019 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, January 9 (XINHUA) -- It is charged that the Soviet massive transit of strategic supplies to Laos via the Thai border was in violation of Thailand's border goods-transit regulations.

Today's newspaper TONG HUA YIT PAO quoted Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, as making the charge to Thai reporters yesterday. Prasong said this when referring to the issue that Thailand had prevented certain quantities of Soviet strategic goods meant for Laos from passing over the Thai border. He said by doing so, the Soviet Union intended to create dissensions between Thailand and Laos, and to force Laos to further sink into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Prasong said among the detained Soviet supplies were one 20-meter long boat and 32 remote wireless communication devices. If the iron boat were let go, he continued, it could well be refitted into a gunboat which would give Laos a firepower advantage over that of the Thai patrol boats on the Mekong River. That was why Thailand had detained it for two years. Prasong said, in fact, the Soviet Union had other ways to transit these goods to Laos. For instance, it had done so via Vietnam more than 20 times in August last year alone. Thailand had long ago informed other countries of its regulations prohibiting border-transit of strategic goods. But the Soviet Union had ignored them. Hence the detention of the Soviet goods by Thailand, Prasong noted.

LIAOWANG ON PARTY RECTIFICATION ATTITUDE

OW100205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0845 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA) -- The weekly LIAOWANG, issue No 2, which is published today, carries an article entitled "It Is Necessary To Increase Confidence and Consciousness in Party Rectification," written by a LIAOWANG commentator. The text of the article follows.

At present, some party members and cadres still display two rather conspicuous problems in their attitude toward party rectification: lack of confidence and lack of consciousness.

Some comrades say: "The problem of impurity in ideology, work style and organization in the party is serious, and the circumstances are very complicated. Can the current party rectification solve the problem?" Such doubt is undoubtedly a manifestation of lack of confidence.

Some comrades say: "I have neither a problem of the 'three types of people' nor of unhealthy tendencies, and I hold no position, have no power and have committed no serious mistakes. What is there to rectify?" It looks as if party rectification has nothing to do with them. This obviously is a manifestation of lack of consciousness.

These two problems, though they exist only among some comrades, are certainly no small matter. Unless promptly solved, they can be very detrimental to the development of party rectification work. The causes of these problems are many, but they are all related to onesidedness in the method of grasping knowledge.

The tasks of the current party rectification are formidable and extremely difficult. This is an objective fact. The decision on party consolidation has taken full account and made a scientific analysis of this fact. At the same time, it clearly points out that our party, by relying on its own strength, is fully capable of overcoming its deficiencies and successfully fulfilling the tasks of the present party rectification. This confidence-filled conclusion has its fully objective basis: 1) The ranks of the party are, on the whole, politically pure; 2) in the past 5 years our party has successfully accomplished many important things, achieved stability and unity and sound economic development and initially rectified the party style and consolidated the party organization; 3) our party not only has a fine tradition in strengthening party building but has also gained rich historical experience, both positive and negative; 4) the party Central Committee has adopted a set of correct principles and policies and made careful arrangements for party rectification; 5) the vast numbers of nonparty friends and the masses actively support our party rectification; 6) a large number of long-tested veteran party members serve as key members in the present party rectification, and we can fully rely on their prestige and experience; 7) the vast majority of party members, including some who have made mistakes, are willing to uphold truth and correct mistakes in the practice of struggle. These favorable conditions are there for all to see.

The dialectical method of grasping knowledge is the only correct method. Basically it calls for overall observation and analysis of problems. In the process of studying party rectification documents, if the party organizations at various levels can actively guide party members to learn this method of grasping knowledge so that they can see not only the seriousness of the problems in the party but also the favorable conditions for solving the problems, not only the deficiencies but the bright and healthy forces with which to overcome them, and correct the onesidedness of seeing only the former but not the latter, it is possible to increase the party members' confidence in party rectification and establish this confidence on a solid, scientific basis.

At the same time, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the principle of carrying out reforms while rectifying the party, to immediately take actions to solve those problems the masses are most concerned with and complaining about but which can be solved, and to use the actual results and vivid examples to educate the masses. This is also a good way to dispel the doubts in the minds of some party members and increase their confidence.

Confidence and consciousness are interrelated. The lack of confidence in party rectification will naturally have a direct bearing on consciousness, but the two are not the same after all. So-called consciousness of party rectification has two aspects: One is that of courageously exposing and criticizing others' shortcomings and mistakes, and the other is that of strictly examining and dissecting oneself and courageously conducting self-criticism. Neither one of these two aspects can be dispensed with, or otherwise consciousness will be incomplete. Some party members think that "party rectification does not concern them" and their mental attitude toward party rectification is that they are "doing what they are ordered to do," passively and unconsciously. This attitude is closely related to their lack of unified and comprehensive knowledge of the tasks of the present party rectification. Thoroughly eliminating the "three types of people" and other elements who persist in opposing and harming the party and firmly correcting all unhealthy tendencies are important indications that party rectification is not being performed perfunctorily. Vigorously increasing the political consciousness and ideological and political quality of the vast numbers of party members is also a necessary indication that party rectification is not conducted perfunctorily. A party member who has done nothing to harm the party should all the more actively and consciously participate in rectifying the party. On the one hand, he should wage struggle against any act harmful to the party, while on the other hand he should strictly compare and examine himself against the requirements for party members, conscientiously find out where he actually falls behind, earnestly temper his party spirit and strive to become a qualified and outstanding party member. Therefore, the notion that "party rectification does not concern ourselves" is totally groundless and must be discarded. We must change our mental attitude from "being ordered to rectify the party" to consciously participating in rectifying the party.

The present party rectification is a great practice of our party to profoundly reform itself in the new period. All communist party members loyal to the party's cause should plunge into this great practice with a high degree of consciousness, strive to do a good job in building the party, make an effort to remold their own subjective world and accept the rigorous new tests put to them by the party and the people.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RECTIFICATION POLICY, PRINCIPLES

HK090734 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 84 p 5

["Replies to Readers" column by the editor: "On Basic Principles and Policies for the Current Party Rectification"]

[Text] In the course of studying the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Rectification," quite a few units and comrades sent letters to this column asking about the basic principles and policies for the present party rectification. In the "Decision" there is a concentrated and explicit summarization of the basic principles and policies for the present party rectification, and the exposition on the basic principles and policies is reflected in the various related parts of the "Decision." Here we would like to discuss our understanding of these two questions. This serves our readers as a reference only while they are studying the questions.

The basic principles for the present party rectification boil down to one point, that is, on the one hand, we must resolutely and actively solve problems, complete the tasks of party rectification, and realize the general aim and requirements of the present party rectification, and on the other hand, we must carry out the present party rectification in a careful, steady, and planned way and ensure it will not disrupt the political situation characterized by stability and unity and the socialist modernization program. This basic principle and guiding ideology run through the various related parts of the "Decision." For example, in analyzing the present situation in the CPC, the first part of the "Decision" both sharply points out the manifestations of the serious impurities that exist in the party in ideology, work style, and organization, and abundantly proves that the party is capable of correcting its mistakes by relying on its own strength. While stressing that the elements who persist in opposing and harming the party should be weeded out [qingli 3237 3810], the second part stipulates that appropriate arrangements should be made for those who are expelled from the party, and they should be encouraged to remold their ideology. While stressing the importance of weeding out "people of three categories," it points out that a serious and prudent attitude should be taken in determining whether a person belongs to the "people of three categories," and his performance during the "Great Cultural Revolution" should be analyzed from a historical point of view. It proposes that the principle of dealing with different cases in different ways should be applied to party members and leading party cadres who made mistakes or had other problems during the "Great Cultural Revolution" and that mistakes of a general character should not be brought up again during this party rectification. As for those who committed serious mistakes, if conclusions on their actions have not yet been drawn and they have not been dealt with, conclusions should be drawn and due measures taken during this party rectification. As for those who have already received a judgement and have been dealt with, their cases should not be considered again this time if no new major problems have been discovered.

The fourth part stipulates that the present party rectification will be carried out from the top down by stages and in groups; it points out that ideological education should be strengthened from beginning to end to raise the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of party members; that without conscientious criticism and self-criticism, none of the aims of party rectification can be achieved; that while making criticism and self-criticism, we must strictly follow the principles consistently stressed by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong concerning "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and seeking truth from facts; that we must combine the seriousness and acuteness of criticism and self-criticism with a scientific attitude and attain the goal of clearing up ideology, correcting mistakes, and uniting with our comrades to make common progress; that the mass line must be followed; that we must fully heed the opinions of people both inside and outside the party and avoid repeating the past erroneous practice of "letting the masses rectify the party;" and that neither party rectification nor production and work is to suffer and party rectification should promote the development of production and work. The fourth part also expressly declares that the various democratic parties are not required to rectify their work style or readjust their organizations.

While putting emphasis on maintaining the solemnity of party discipline, the fifth part proposes that organizational measures toward party members should, generally speaking, be taken in the latter period of the party rectification and the principle of seeking truth from facts should be upheld and the procedures prescribed in the party Constitution be followed strictly and that no ratios or quotas whatsoever should be fixed beforehand in this regard.

Aside from stipulating that leading party cadres, especially high-ranking cadres, should play a truly exemplary role in party rectification and that such measures as the party organization at the higher level supervising its subordinate organizations and vice versa should be taken to prevent the party rectification from proceeding perfunctorily, the sixth part also demands that attention should be given to guarding against the erroneous practice of the past of ruthless struggle and merciless attack. The seventh part stipulates that the present party rectification will be conducted under the leadership of the party organizations of the respective localities, departments, and units; the higher party organization will, generally speaking, not send a work group, but liaison men or inspectors will be sent to the subordinate units to report in good time to the local party organizations and higher party committees and put forward proposals. The ninth part points out that while faithfully following the various stipulations in the decision, the party organizations at all levels should creatively implement them, and also reminds the party organizations at all levels that the present party rectification should not under any circumstances obstruct the continuous implementation of the party's various principles and policies on opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. All this constitutes the concrete contents of the basic principles for the present party rectification.

The basic policies for the present party rectification are the various basic demarcation lines of policy which embody the basic principles for party rectification. For instance, the second part points out that most of those who have committed "leftist" or right mistakes have done so because of their ideology and understanding and they should be helped to deepen their understanding and correct their mistakes. As for the few who persist in their wrong political stand and refuse to correct their mistakes, they should be seriously criticized and ideological struggles should be carried out against them. In this part there are clear and definite stipulations, which read that party members and cadres who took advantage of their power, position, and other conveniences to seek personal gains after the CPC Central Committee promulgated the "rules of conduct for inner-party political life" in March 1980 should be required to make self-criticisms; that those who have committed grave mistakes should be dealt with according to party discipline and administrative discipline and those who have violated the law should be punished according to law; that those who have profited at the government's expense should, on the basis of thorough investigations and on the merit of each case, be required to return what they had unlawfully taken or pay compensations; that those who committed such mistakes before the promulgation of the rules of conduct should also be handled in all seriousness if their mistakes are particularly serious or if they refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education; and that necessary disciplinary action should be taken against bureaucrats who have neglected their duties with serious consequences, and some should be dismissed from the leading posts or expelled from the party. In the same part there are other clear and definite stipulations, which read that the basis for distinguishing whether a person belongs to "people of three categories" is the damage done to the party and the people and not the title or membership in a particular faction during the "Great Cultural Revolution"; that in principle, "people of three categories" should be expelled from the party, except those who have proved to have really mended their ways after a long period of examination; and that those who stubbornly resist the policies of the CPC Central Committee adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, those who have committed grave crimes in economic matters and other criminal offenses, and those who have seriously violated the law and discipline must all be expelled from the party.

The third part points out that in judging whether party members conform to the standard set by the party Constitution, the emphasis is on their concrete actions in all aspects since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. All this can be said to be the contents of the basic policies for the present party rectification.

COMMENTATOR URGES 'RICH' ACTIVITIES FOR YOUTH

HK090756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "We Must Enthusiastically Support Young People in Unfolding Content Activities Rich in Content and Colorful in Form"]

[Text] There will be varied and colorful recreation and sports activities for young people in the capital and other places of the country during New Year's Day and the Spring Festival. Party and CYL organizations at all levels must give more effective leadership and warm support to these activities.

Unfolding useful activities to meet the special needs of young people is a major part of youth work. Even in the early fifties Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly stressed that the characteristics of young people had to be taken into consideration in youth work, noting that, "After all, youth is youth, or else why bother to have a youth league? Young people are different from adults and so are young women from young men. Disregard these characteristics and you will alienate yourselves from the masses." He also noted: "Young people, being what they are, need more time for play, recreation, and sports. Otherwise they will not be happy." The thinking of young people in the eighties is more active than that of those in the fifties; they wish for a more colorful life. In youth work, we must support their justified demands and give full play to their initiative and creativeness, and by no means should we tighten rigid control over them and make all of them become yes-men. Young people dare to think, dare to speak, and dare to act, seek a better and colorful life, and like work marked by a quick tempo and activity. This is quite reasonable. We must encourage young people to take the lead in building our social life into a vivid and lively one seething with activity, to demonstrate the new look of our people and socialist spiritual civilization.

However, some of our comrades, blinded by prejudice, fail to understand the importance of letting young people unfold varied and colorful activities and always think that they should "walk a straight line" and should not exceed the limits. Such a way of thinking is not practical and is wrong. Young people are a vital new force for the future of our motherland and in the contingent of builders of our modernization. Only with creativeness, innovation, and hard work of young people will we be able to attain the strategic objective in the new period. Young people will contribute their share to our cause provided they see the dawn of their hope in actual life and their tomorrow in the future of the motherland. They will work hard in a creative way for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization provided they link their life and work with the destiny of the motherland. To attain the goal, it is absolutely necessary to support young people in unfolding activities rich in content and colorful in form. The richer these activities are, the more young people will be attracted; and the better these activities are prepared for young people to display their ability and wisdom, the more they will be full of vigor and vitality and make progress. This is indispensable to the accomplishment of our party's central task, for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and for the growth of young people.

Only with the energetic support of party committees at all levels for the CYL in unfolding activities will we be able to do well in youth work. Local authorities should energetically support young people, not only in activities which are arranged around the four modernizations but also in other activities of promoting study and ideological education as well as cultural, recreational, and sports activities which are well suited to their characteristics and are helpful to their mentality and physical health. With the improvement of livelihood, young people must be allowed to dress themselves smartly and tidily. Effort must be made to guide them to sing with revolutionary and healthy lyrics and to attend concerts and to organize dance parties for them to dance collectively on holidays and during festivals.

Meanwhile, warm support must be given to song and dance activities of minority nationalities. Young people must be allowed to read generally acknowledged famous literary works, either foreign or national, and to appreciate and comment on influential sculpture, painting, and other art treasures. Literary and art workers must produce more good films and television programs which are helpful to the building of socialist spiritual civilization and enriching to the spare-time cultural life of young people. To wipe out spiritual pollution is to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. When socialist cultural life becomes rich and colorful, we will be able to occupy more ideological and cultural positions, to guard against and eliminate spiritual pollution.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REVITALIZING PERFORMING ARTS

HK061303 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 84 p 7

[Commentator's article: "Adhere to the Correct Orientation, Revitalize the Performing Arts"]

[Text] The publication of "The Talks and Letters of Comrade Chen Yun on Storytelling and Ballad Singing" is an important event in publishing, storytelling and ballad singing, Quyi [folk art form including storytelling, ballad singing, and comic dialogues], as well as among the whole literary and art circles.

This book of writings of Comrade Chen Yun not only makes a scientific summing up of the process of development as well as the experiences and lessons of storytelling and ballad singing in China after the founding of the state, but also expresses many important views regarding the entire literary and art work of the party and the state, as well as all socialist literature and art. It makes explicit propositions regarding such matters as: The orientation of literature and art serving the people and serving socialism; whether or not the basic criterion for measuring the quality of works is beneficial to the people; literature and art must reflect actual struggle and keep pace with the need of the times, and works on contemporary themes should occupy the leading position, the need to further implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom"; strengthening party leadership over literary and art undertakings; paying attention to the building of the literary and art ranks; and literary and art workers must study the writings of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Mao Zedong, go deep into life, produce talent and books, and take the correct road. This is an important work on Marxist literary and art thinking. It has enriched Mao Zedong's literary and art thinking in certain important respects, and is of important guiding significance in building socialist spiritual civilization, rectifying the party and eliminating spiritual pollution on the literary and art front, holding high the socialist literary and art banner, bringing prosperity to socialist literature and art, and satisfying the daily increasing needs in the cultural and spiritual life of the people. Not only must those engaged in storytelling, ballad singing, and Quyi work and conscientiously study this work of Comrade Chen Yun, but all literary and art workers must also properly study it, draw spiritual strength from it, and promote the development and prosperity of literary and art undertakings.

The call of "producing talent and books, and taking the correct road" made by Comrade Chen Yun is of important practical significance.

"Taking the correct road" refers to adhering to the correct orientation. It means adhering to the orientation of placing literature and art in the service of the people, and in the service of socialism. Only by adhering to the "correct road" can our literature and art really develop and prosper, and better promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Whenever we forget or go against this orientation, we are bound to practice "dishonest means," corrupt the thinking and feelings of the masses, and jeopardize the cause of socialist construction.

In recent years, a tendency of bourgeois liberalization has appeared in the literary and art circles, and the spread of spiritual pollution is precisely due to the practice of "dishonest means," because this "does not accord with the long-term interests of the masses." Of course, we do not wish for the appearance of "dishonest means," and we must always keep a clear head and guard against their appearance. However, we must also not be afraid of them. Once they appear, we must actively resist and guard against them. Comrade Chen Yun has clearly pointed out to us the most effective method of resisting and struggling against them, and that is to use honest literature and art "to get rid of those dishonest means in literature and art." As long as we firmly and persistently "take the correct road," the flowers of socialist literature and art will spring up all over the land.

"Producing books" refers to making creative work flourish. It means producing works of high ideological and artistic quality and using noble-minded and elegant works of art to satisfy the urgent need of the masses. On the one hand, we must correctly handle the long-standing traditional catalogues in circulation. These catalogues often "contain the essence as well as the dross," and we should neither accept anything and everything unconditionally and affirm them as a whole nor nihilistically negate them completely. The correct method is to apply the viewpoint of historical materialism to "get rid of the bad and preserve the good." Even the more outstanding traditional catalogues must also be based on the need of the times, so that they can reach a new level surpassing that of our predecessors. On the other hand, we must actively create new catalogues of contemporary themes. We must enthusiastically support these new creative works. "New things are often not presentable at the beginning, but they have powerful vitality. As for old books, we should applaud them only if they are 70 percent good. As for new books, we must applaud them if they are 30 percent good." We must enable the new books, after constant polishing, to reach and overtake the level of outstanding traditional books. Only by using new books in storytelling, and making the effort to preserve the outstanding part of traditional books, can we implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom. Only by preserving traditional works and also creating new works can we link together the history of storytelling and ballad singing, and carry forward the art of storytelling and ballad singing to a new historic stage. Comrade Chen Yun has used specific examples of storytelling and ballad singing to point out to us how to correctly handle literary and art traditions, and how to develop socialist new literature and art with national characteristics on this basis.

"Producing talent" refers to the building of the literary and art ranks. In the broad sense, it means raising the standard of the older generation of storytellers and ballad singers, and training a new generation of successors, so that they can all have higher political consciousness, a higher cultural level, and higher artistic accomplishment, and become revolutionary Quyi workers worthy of the name. Only thus can we guarantee the development of high quality creative works in literature and art. Specifically speaking, this means we must produce outstanding people of talent. "Producing talent does not necessarily require producing a dozen people at one swoop. It will be very good if we can produce a few people at first, and step by step raise their standard and increase their number." On the one hand, we must universally raise the level, and on the other hand, we must put the stress on the training of outstanding people of talent. The latter in particular is the basic guarantee for creating high quality works of art. Without outstanding people of talent, carrying forward will only be confined to the superficial, bringing forth new ideas will be even more out of the question, and creative works in literature and art will also be unable to really develop and flourish. After many years of practice, not only have batches of new successors been trained in the storytelling and ballad singing circles, but some "top-notchers" have also been brought up on this basis. This has proved that the guidance of Comrade Chen Yun is correct and far-sighted.

Comrade Chen Yun's views on revitalizing storytelling and ballad singing are also suitable for other performing arts. Although every department in performing arts has its own distinguishing features, "producing talent and books, and taking the correct road" is the only road they have in common. At present, have not the theatrical circles put forward in succession such slogans as "revitalizing Sichuan opera," "revitalizing Kunqu opera," "revitalizing Beijing opera," and "revitalizing stage plays"? This aspiration of creating a new situation, as well as the results already achieved, deserve to be affirmed and praised. However, while the making of a slogan is not difficult, translating it into reality nevertheless requires protracted and down-to-earth efforts, as well as solid work. If we merely remain at the general call for action, no matter how good the slogan may be, there is also a possibility of its falling through. For the sake of revitalizing performing arts and thereby creating a new situation, Comrade Chen Yun has already taken the lead in the storytelling and ballad singing circles, and set an example for us. His book of writings is the theoretical summary for guiding the revitalizing of storytelling and ballad singing. Let us conscientiously study the writings of Comrade Chen Yun, and make the effort for adhering to the correct orientation and revitalizing performing arts.

WEN ZHAI BAO QUESTIONS 'NONPRODUCTIVE' CATEGORY

HK090934 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 117, 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Report: "The Existing Classification of 'Nonproductive Construction' Is Unscientific -- a Summary by Gu Mengchao"]

In the No 11 issue of JIANSHE JINGJI [ECONOMICS IN CONSTRUCTION] is an article by Li Mengbai and Zhang Yuanrui expressing different views from the 4 July 83 XINHUA dispatch carried on the front page of RENMIN RIBAO which says that "the drop in the proportion of nonconstruction investment" is a laudable change in the orientation of the use of investment in the capital construction of our country.

The article said: In accordance with the existing specifications of planning statistics, within the so-called "nonproductive construction," a considerable part of it is spent on construction to meet the material and cultural needs of the people, which include housing, culture, education, public health, public utilities, and so on. Regarding this classification, many items of "nonproductive construction" are not "nonproductive."

Take the construction of urban public utilities. It involves the capital construction of the water supply and drainage system, gas, roads, bridges, power supply, and flood control works in cities. All these are not only consuming construction, but are the basis for modern economic activities. According to 1982 statistics, the proportions used in industrial production are -- 70 percent of urban water supply, 50 percent of the total amount of urban gas supply, 70 percent of vehicles. A tremendous amount of industrial waste water has to be drained through the sewers under the cities, or processed by the urban waste water processing works. Nonetheless, according to the existing method of classification, the self-provided water resource of the factory, the supply and drainage system inside the factory, and the roads in the factory and outside the city are counted as "productive construction," while the construction of all items of service for the same purpose is counted as "nonproductive construction." This is obviously irrational. The insufficient capacities of water supply and power supply in the cities have gravely affected the development of industry. Because of the shortage in water supply, Dalian has to reduce its gross annual industrial output value by 600 million yuan, and its profits by 100 million yuan. At present, Beijing's power supply falls short by 200,000 to 300,000 kilowatts. Many of its factories are not working to their full capacities. Whenever an important social activity takes place, power supply is restricted and even stopped in these factories.

The above-mentioned facts have fully demonstrated that urban capital construction is an important factor that determines the development of urban economy. In particular, gas, running water, and heat supply are all direct material production departments. Roads, bridges, and public communications are facilities directly serving production. To rigidly classify them as "nonproductive construction" is irrational both in theory and in practice.

HU YAOBANG ON PROMOTING TALENTED PEOPLE

HK100225 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1420 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Report by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE correspondent Xie Yining]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, highly praised Xiu Ruijuan, assistant research fellow of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, at the conference of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Hu criticized egalitarianism and jealous views. The above views were introduced by Cui Yueli, minister of public health, in his speech to the national conference of heads of public health departments, which closed today.

He said: Hu Yaobang held that leading cadres at all levels must be bold in smashing egalitarianism and must provide necessary material guarantees for exceptionally promoting the outstanding middle-aged intellectuals like Xiu Ruijuan, who has made great contributions and is willing to resolutely serve socialism. He said that it is unnecessary to pay heed to the irresponsible gossip and the jealous views that proceed from the ideas of egalitarianism. Otherwise, it would be impossible for us to keep and use talented people and there would be no prospects for the four modernizations. Hu Yaobang also stressed: Why cannot we promote people like Xiu Ruijuan by two or three grades?

The 47-year-old Xiu Ruijuan did more than 2 years' advanced studies in the United States. She achieved two major successes in the spheres of microcirculation, which focused the attention of European and U.S. medical circles. At the inaugural meeting of the International Research Institute of Microcirculation, held in June 1983, Xiu Ruijuan was elected as one of the five chief leaders. Some pharmaceutical factories in the United States invited her to lead their experimental work at an annual salary of \$60,000 to \$80,000 and the representatives of six countries contacted her, inviting her or her students to carry out research work in the countries concerned. However, Xiu Ruijuan graciously declined and returned to the motherland in September 1983. While on her way home, via Hong Kong, she delivered a speech entitled "I Love the Chinese Nation More" at the United College of the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

HU QIAOMU, NI ZHIFU RECEIVE READING CONTEST WINNER

OW100458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1348 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA) -- A 38-year-old woman worker, Wang Suhua, won "first place" among 1.02 million contestants in a reading contest for staff members and workers throughout the country. When receiving Wang Suhua in Beijing, Hu Qiaomu, Ni Zhifu, and other leading comrades praised her as a model of accomplishment through diligence in self-study and assiduousness in reading.

Wang Suhua participated in the "Rejuvenating China" reading contest sponsored by GONGREN RIBAO last September. The contest had 250 questions, involving international and domestic current events, basics on politics, astronomy, geography, literature, history, and Marxism-Leninism, as well as knowledge of science and technology. The questions were provided by faculty members of 10 institutions of higher learning in Beijing. With a high score of 386, Wang Suhua won first place in the contest.

Wang Suhua is a worker of the No 5714 plant of the Air Force of the Wuhan PLA units. She devoted 4 Sundays and some 20 evenings to answering the questions. Of the questions, 169 were answered without too much effort, while the rest were answered after asking others, consulting reference materials, or making particular studies.

FANG YI, OTHERS COMMEND AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

OW091735 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA) -- Some 2,000 Chinese scientists and agro-technicians today received citations from central authorities for spreading agricultural techniques and research results. These included the representatives of model units and localities. Most of the individuals and units commended work under authorities of county and lower levels.

Chinese leaders Fang Yi, Li Peng, Tian Jiyun and Zhang Jingfu presented certificates of honor, citations and prizes to 1,967 people at the closing ceremony of a national conference sharing experience in spreading agro-techniques. It was announced at the ceremony that certificates of honor would be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Ministry of Forestry to people who have worked for 25 years or longer at grassroots units spreading agro-techniques.

Commended at the meeting was Sichuan Province, where more than 1.33 million hectares were farmed in 1983 under technical guidance provided by local technicians on a contractual basis. Contractual guidance and services enabled 100,000 hectares in eight counties there to produce 380,000 tons more grain than fields of the same size farmed without such guidance and services. A group of Gansu scientists and technicians were also commended for their work in helping a once poverty-stricken production team to grow grass. The resultant development of livestock breeding in turn promoted the team's agricultural production. In three years, the team's agricultural output value and income from livestock breeding quadrupled.

The national conference, which began on January 5, was the first in China. Observers viewed it as a new step to fire the enthusiasm of scientists and technicians for China's agricultural modernization. Chinese leaders have repeatedly stressed the need for China -- a developing country -- to rely on "policy and science" to achieve faster agricultural growth. "Policy" in the current Chinese terminology refers to new practices encouraging the rural population to earn more through labor. Those attending the meeting called attention to the increasing demand among peasants for more effective technical guidance and better service, now that they were working on a contractual basis with responsibility for output and other economic targets.

ZHANG TINGFA ON EMULATING ADVANCED RETIRED CADRE

HK090308 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 83 p 1

[Report: "Communist Party Members Should Devote Their Lives to Serving the People -- Zhang Tingfa Answers Questions by Reporters of GUANGMING RIBAO and KONGJUN BAO Concerning Study and Publicity of Zhou Chao's Advanced Deeds"]

[Text] After GUANGMING RIBAO and KONGJUN BAO [AIR FORCE JOURNAL] reported the advanced deed of Zhou Chao, a fine cadre who has retired, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Air Force and first secretary of its party committee, cheerfully granted an interview to the reporters and answered the questions they raised.

Question: After Zhou Chao's deeds were reported, the responses from people inside and outside the Army have been favorable. We want to ask you to say something on the significance of studying and giving publicity to Zhou Chao's exemplary deeds.

Answer: At present, in giving publicity to and emulating Zhou Chao, an example to follow, there is much significance. He has set an example for the retired comrades on the questions of how to meaningfully spend one's remaining years and of how to maintain one's revolutionary integrity in one's later years. The aged comrades are a treasure to the party. In the war years, they fought north and south on many fronts and braved untold dangers. They rendered meritorious service to the party and the people. With the victory in the revolution, they continued to serve the people at various posts. However, what should they do after their retirement? This is a new problem with which the aged comrades are confronted. Comrade Zhou Chao has correctly solved this problem with the course of action he has adopted. He regards retirement as the starting point of a new stage of the revolution. If we want to sustain our bright Red historical splendor, we must be like Zhou Chao, who fights as long as he has breath in his body, goes on fighting till he breathes his last, and always keeps alive revolutionary fervor.

Zhou Chao is an aged party member who has belonged to the party for more than 40 years. The revolutionary spirit and noble character of a communist displayed by Zhou Chao constitute an example to be followed by the masses of party members and cadres in addition to strengthening the confidence of the people outside the party in the success of party rectification. Some Air Force units have launched drives to "emulate Zhou Chao and to be qualified Communist Party members" in order to contrast themselves with Zhou Chao and to reflect on the question of whether they are qualified parties members or far from it. This has much practical significance for making a success of party rectification, straightening out the party style, and effecting a turn for the better in social customs.

Question: Zhou Chao has done many things. What are the principal things we should learn from him?

Answer: I think we should principally learn three things from him. First, we should learn from him his selfless character and his revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people. What is our duty as communists? Our duty is to work for the interests of the people and to serve them. From 16, when he joined the New Fourth Army, till his later years, Zhou Chao has spent all his time on serving the people. However, at present there are some party members who are not like him. They work for their own personal interests or the interests of those around them, and they go in for unhealthy tendencies. By studying Zhou Chao's advanced deeds, many comrades can see how much they lag behind. In this way, they can rouse themselves, inscribe once again the idea of "serving the people" on their hearts, and put the idea into action.

Second, we should learn from him his adherence to the four basic principles and his party spirit of acting in unison with the CPC Central Committee in regard to ideological and political matters. After his retirement, Comrade Zhou Chao returned to his hometown to give free medical service to his fellow townsmen. He used the opportunity to conduct social investigations and surveys and reported to the CPC Central Committee on the situation in the rural areas. This shows that he is concerned with the party's cause, state construction, and people's living conditions. This also shows that he sincerely endorses the line, principles, and policies adopted by the party since its third plenary session. In addition, this also indicates that he has excellent political consciousness and a strong party character.

Third, we should learn from him the exemplary deed of "play an exemplary role" in conscientiously winning honor for the party and the army.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

If all our cadres and fighters can behave like Zhou Chao, our party and our army can appear with a new image before the people.

Question: Please tell us how we should emulate Zhou Chao.

Answer: In emulating Comrade Zhou Chao, we should principally learn from his good ideas and good style. As for the retired cadres, because of the differences in physical conditions and the kinds of work and skills they are familiar with, the things they can do in their retirement or "new stage of revolution" are determined by the actual circumstances, and they should be practical and realistic. What can be done by one varies from man to man. We must treat different people differently. However, there are two things they can do. First, they can continue to serve the people with their specialties within their ability. Second, they can spread ideas and be examples of good style. This is what all aged comrades should do and can do. At this point, I want to emphasize one thing, that is, the commanders and fighters of the Air Force should learn from Comrade Zhou Chao his spirit of "continuing to learn as long as he lives" and never ceasing to "absorb heat" in order to give out light. Young people, who are growing and acquiring knowledge, should bear in mind Comrade Zhou Chao's words: "There is no limit to serving people and acquiring knowledge." It is necessary to turn the idea of serving the people into a strong desire and efforts to assiduously acquire scientific, cultural, military technology knowledge and to make ourselves people capable of doing both army and local civilian work.

SURVEYING PROGRESS BENEFITS ECONOMY, NATIONAL DEFENSE

OW082012 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Important progress has been made in the field of surveying, thus contributing to China's economic construction and national defense. In the past year, our country completed the reform of our high-precision fundamental gravimetric network [gao jing du zhong li ji ben wang], which is of great economic and military significance. The achievement is of great significance for launching guided missiles, man-made satellite flight control, geological prospecting, earth science research, earthquake forecasts and so forth. There are now 42 gravity base stations scattered throughout the country. In addition, nine absolute gravitational measurement points have been accurately determined.

In the past year, our surveying departments also completed topographic maps, with a scale of 1:10,000, covering 1.8 million square km. Such high-precision topographic maps covering a large area are seldom seen internationally. Field surveys have been completed on the national first-order leveling system [quo jia yi deng shui zhun wang], and the data is being analyzed and processed. This leveling system [shui zhun wang] is 93,000 km in length. The surveying departments are now starting survey work on the country's second-order leveling system [er deng shui zhun wang], which is more than 130,000 km in total length and planned for completion in 5 years.

OFFICIALS ON FOREIGN TRADE, EXPORT STRATEGY

HK070638 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 83 p 9

[Report: "The Problem of Strategy in Foreign Trade and Export Business"]

[Text] Zhang Peiji, director of the Institute of International Trade subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Zhu Ang, deputy director of the institute; and Chen Fengping, research fellow of the institute, recently talked about the formulation of our country's strategy for foreign trade and export business when giving an interview to this reporter, stressing that attention must be paid to the "four combinations" when drawing up this strategy.

First, the formulation of the strategy must be combined with the study of the developmental tendency of the international economic situation. Not only should recent developments be brought to our notice, but forecasts should be made for possible changes in the future. In recent years, the microelectronic industry has developed rapidly in other countries, and this development is still gathering momentum. So we should consider how to adapt our work to this changing condition and to keep pace with changes in the international market.

Second, the formulation of a general foreign trade strategy should be combined with the formulation of departmental and local strategies. For example, although some interior and remote areas do not have favorable conditions for taking direct part in foreign trade, they can support various coastal areas in developing foreign trade by making better use of their local resources while coastal areas can in turn support the economic development of interior and remote areas. As for products which all localities can produce, we should select those of higher quality for export, so that advantages can play a greater role. In this way, foreign trade benefits in some areas may be affected, but the overall situation of the whole country will benefit.

Third, the formulation of the strategy should be combined with the extensive, careful, and thorough investigations and studies of various areas' advantages and characteristics. China has a vast territory and rich resources, and natural conditions and the level of economic development varies from one area to another. So we should give full play to the strong points and to the competitive products of various areas. Then, each can play a better role in foreign trade and sell more and better goods on the international market.

Fourth, the formulation of a realistic and feasible strategy for foreign trade should be combined with the actual conditions of various productive departments. Trade departments and productive departments must cooperate closely and coordinate their respective work. Trade departments should not work out plans according to their wishful thinking without regard to actual conditions.

Finally, they pointed out: Fully arousing the initiative of local foreign trade departments and unifying the policy for foreign trade is the key to success. They proposed that a special organization be set up to coordinate work in this regard. It has been learned that the Institute of International Trade will hold its first symposium on foreign trade strategy in the first half of next year.

HONGQI DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF CPC 'YES-MEN'

HK061347 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 83, p 41

[Article by Zhang Xiang: "On "Yes-Men"" -- "From SHIJIAN (PRACTICE) No 21, 1983, published in Nei Monggol"]

[Text] At present some units have a large number of "yes-men" who are very popular. By "yes-men," I do not mean those who do not poke their noses into other people's business, but those who are tactful in dealing with people. They always take an equivocal attitude, keep their mouths shut, and look but do not see. They turn a blind eye to evil deeds and evildoers. They do not criticize or combat but shut their eyes to opinions and actions which go against the four basic principles.

In respect to human relationships, they try to befriend others and do not offend them. They endeavor to be in harmony with their superiors, subordinates, and people around them. They are eager to do things which please others but reluctant to do anything to offend. They are docile and obedient to their leaders and they take their cues from them. They cater to their comrades' tastes and fall in with their wishes. They feel very sorry for those who are not awarded or promoted, saying "Oh, it's unfair. Your performance is good and I believe you have met the requirements." They show particular concern for those who have not been admitted to the party, saying, "You are senior enough to meet the basic requirements for being admitted to the party. I approve your application." They feel great sympathy for those who have made mistakes, by saying that "There are many similar cases; problems which are even more serious than yours have not been dealt with; it's nothing serious..." The people concerned are deeply moved by their fine-sounding words. For they offend nobody if they stay away from conflict and do not stick to their principles. Many people have a good opinion of them for they always please their superior and subordinates.

The "good" quality which they are after by all means is "selfish" in nature. They always make personal gains at the expense of the party's principles and the interests of the state and the people. Their behavior is a form of individualism.

At present, the ubiquitous existence of "yes-men" has seriously obstructed the strengthening of our fragile ideological frontline, the party consolidation, and the eradication of undesirable social trends. It is a matter of principle which should not be overlooked. So far as some party members are concerned, they may offend others or may be attacked or even dismissed from office if they stick to their principles and adhere to the party's spirit. They can, however, contribute to party consolidation and the eradication of undesirable social trends. This is exactly what we should do.

FIRST STANDARDIZATION ORGANIZATION SET UP

OW080358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0827 GMT 7 Jan 84

[By reporter Li Anding]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jan (XINHUA) -- The first comprehensive standardization organization embracing various trades in China, the National Technical Commission of Comprehensive Standardization of Electrical Engineering and Electronic Structural Equipment, was established in Beijing on 7 January.

Comprehensive standardization is one of the main characteristics of the standardization work of modern industrial nations. It requires various departments to strengthen lateral contacts and coordination in establishing standards in order to achieve overall economic and technical efficiency.

The National Technical Commission on Comprehensive Standardization of Electrical Engineering and Electronic Structural Equipment is composed of various departments of the machinery, electronics, electric power, posts and telecommunications, railways, aviation, shipbuilding, space and nuclear industries under the leadership of the State Standardization Bureau. The commission will set up a unified national standards system for structural parts, components, units and raw and semifinished materials used in large volumes and in extensive areas by industrial departments in China. It will also integrate the establishment, implementation and supervision of the standardization work in order to promote the upgrading of the technical level and product quality of China's electrical engineering and electronic equipment.

RADIO OCTOBER STORM ON DENG'S PURGE OF MAOISTS

OW080425 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades in arms: With the publication of an article by RENMIN RIBAO on launching an antirightist struggle in the field of literary and art theory, it is not difficult to notice that this is the signal of a scheme of Deng Xiaoping and company to purge those who disagree with him and to restore capitalism. According to Deng Xiaoping and his company's customary practice, in order to hasten a dynastic change and consolidate their reactionary rule, it is necessary to invent a new accusation and gradually get the public to support it. First, they begin with anonymous criticism and, as the struggle is gradually escalated, they finally bare their evil intentions and launch a formal vengeful counterattack. This most despicable and insidious method of struggle is apparent to the eye and is old hat to you.

Who are the rightists in the field of literary and art theory? This question is worth examining. If it is necessary to point out who the granddaddy of the rightists is, Deng Xiaoping deserves to have this title. Who doesn't know that, in his letter of self-examination to Chairman Mao, Deng Xiaoping solemnly promised that he would never go against Chairman Mao again? However, not long after the unfortunate passing away of our great leader Chairman Mao, Deng Xiaoping quickly came out to launch a big counter-attack against Chairman Mao by charging that he had committed a grave mistake in line. This was Deng Xiaoping's abrupt two-faced performance.

Deng Xiaoping advocates capitalism inside the party. Moreover, he has done all sorts of despicable things. In order to hasten the restoration of capitalism, he has called for learning from the capitalist method of management. With political power concentrated in his hands and in those of a small handful of his followers, he demands that local authorities and the literary and art circles obey his orders and treasure as gold his nonsensical talks and instructions. He has ordered some enterprises to produce articles and products for their enjoyment and utilization in usurping the party leadership and seizing political power. His luxury and squandering of the state's wealth and fruits of the people's labor have reached an appalling degree.

According to Deng Xiaoping's theory, all those people who support the socialist system and uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, including his literary and art theory, are not revolutionaries but counterrevolutionaries and are purge targets. On the contrary, those people who are regarded as revolutionaries by Deng Xiaoping, but who are actually opponents of socialism and Mao Zedong thought, are revolutionaries who should rightly wield political power. In short, Deng Xiaoping's purge movement is aimed at purging some people who are loyal to the party and Chairman Mao.

Let us not let down our guard. Deng Xiaoping has not simply talked about purging, he has started purging on a nationwide scale by ordering his agents in various areas to aim the spearhead at leading cadres who uphold the proletarian revolutionary line. In areas controlled by him, some people have been awarded for undermining socialism and opposing Chairman Mao; some people have been given long jail terms for opposing Deng Xiaoping and during the period of commemorating our great leader Chairman Mao, some people who dared to openly resist Deng Xiaoping were regarded as active counterrevolutionaries by him and put behind bars. It is obvious that Deng Xiaoping is taking the extreme rightist road while carrying an antirightist signboard as a disguise.

Comrades, comrades in arms: The ironclad facts show that Deng Xiaoping is not only the granddaddy of the rightists, but is also a faithful running dog of imperialism and capitalism. He cannot conceal his features as a counterrevolutionary even though he has tried to do so by using most revolutionary jargon. Therefore, we must thoroughly expose Deng Xiaoping as the granddaddy of all rightists and frustrate his criminal scheme of consolidating his reactionary rule by launching the party rectification and antirightist campaign.

BA YI ON SAFEGUARDING SOVEREIGNTY, DIGNITY

OWO91153 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] At the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Being patriots, we do not tolerate any encroachment on China's national dignity or interests. We must firmly uphold this guideline, and under no circumstances should we allow any foreign country to encroach on China's sovereignty or harm China's national dignity.

However, some leaders in the central authorities said: In order to develop the so-called "friendly relations" with the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries, we must restrain ourselves on some issues or even make some concessions. On the basis of the views of these leading comrades, we have made major concessions to the United States on the Taiwan issue and some major concessions to Japan on its occupation of China's Diaoyu Islands. All these concessions have inflated the arrogant manner of the imperialists while crippling our revolutionary enthusiasm.

Proceeding from their hegemonist desire, the U.S. authorities have even more shamelessly carried out a series of anti-China activities at a time when Premier Zhao Ziyang will be visiting the United States. For example, the U.S. Senate adopted the so-called resolution on "Taiwan's future." President Reagan signed the bill on the participation of the so-called "Republic of China" in the Asian Development Bank. A U.S. intelligence agency cooked up a provocation against a Chinese diplomatic messenger and seized China's important confidential documents. Monopolistic magnates in the U.S. textile industry demanded tearing up of the agreement on China's textile exports to the United States which was signed not long ago.

In face of the series of anti-China activities launched by the United States, some leaders in China, including some leaders in our Army, have called for resolute actions to launch a counterattack against the shameless anti-China activities of the U.S. authorities and to smash the U.S. imperialist schemes against China.

When Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Japan, he had sternly pointed out: The U.S. authorities should immediately stop all their anti-China activities and insure that there will be no recurrence of such activities. Otherwise, we will cancel the exchange of visits between the leaders of our two nations.

However, those people who entertain illusions about Sino-U.S. friendship said: For the sake of Sino-U.S. friendship, we must restrain ourselves or even make concessions. Despite the U.S. imperialists' truculent anti-China activities, they have insisted that the leaders of the two nations should continue to exchange visits as scheduled. They have simply ignored the correct views of the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and other leading comrades. This kind of practice cannot be tolerated.

On issues regarding national sovereignty and national dignity, the leaders of the central authorities should not voice differing opinions. The leaders at the central level must unswervingly uphold the party's resolutions, including the resolution of the 12th National Party Congress, and firmly safeguard the interests of the state and the nation. On this issue, the stand of our army is quite clear. All the commanders and fighters are ready to die in defense of the state sovereignty and the dignity of the 1 billion of people in China.

RADIO SPARK SAYS DENG FALSIFIED ZHU GUOHUA EXECUTION

OWO91207 (Clandestine) Radio Spark in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Young comrades: Our party's greatest shortcoming is it takes pleasure in employing trickery and deceiving people. This is why all armymen, cadres and the masses have lost their confidence in the party and found the party repulsive. They hate the party so much that have developed a habit of doing exactly the opposite of what the party wants them to do. When the party says a certain thing is good, everybody else thinks it must be bad, and when the party says something is bad, everybody else thinks it must be good. This gives way to numerous contradictions and problems everywhere. This party of ours has simply become the people's sworn enemy.

In principle, our party should know to mend its way since it has learned so many lessons the hard way. Unfortunately, the leading cadres of our party at various levels have become increasingly outrageous in employing trickery, instead of completely changing their bad habits. In addition to the double standard they have employed in recent months in arresting and executing criminal elements throughout the country on a mass scale, they have also tried to throw dust into people's eyes and deceive people of all nationalities.

In early July last year, the party Central Committee let out the information that Zhu Guohua, grandson of the late Commander in Chief Zhu De had been sentenced to death by the Beijing Higher People's Court and shot after being found guilty of rape and trading arms and ammunition. Moreover, when Chen Xitong, the mayor of Beijing, was visiting abroad not long ago, he also openly talked about this matter, only Chen's story was slightly different from that of the party Central Committee. According to the party Central Committee, Zhu Guohua was sentenced to death by the Beijing Higher People's Court and the execution was immediately carried out, whereas Chen Xitong said that Zhu Guohua was shot after he was sentenced to death by the Tianjin Higher People's Court. Of course, it is unimportant whether Zhu Guohua was sentenced to death by the Beijing Higher People's Court or by the Tianjin Higher People's Court. What is important is whether the young man who was executed was actually Zhu Guohua himself, because if he was, why did the party Central Committee not permit the people to attend the public trial and see Zhu Guohua before and after he died? We know that in recent months over 100,000 criminals have been executed by our public security departments and all the verdicts and executions were pronounced and carried out at public trials. Why should the execution of Zhu Guohua be an exception? And since the people have been kept in the dark, it is natural that they think something fishy is going on and that a fall guy, and not Zhu Guohua himself, was executed.

As a matter of fact, after the party Central Committee let out the information that the grandson of Commander in Chief Zhu De was shot, many people expressed disbelief. At the same time, many people learned through the grapevine that the party Central Committee really intended to execute Zhu Guohua in order to set an example. However, because Kang Keqing, wife of Commander in Chief Zhu De, tried desperately to oppose the execution, the committee had to change its mind and find a rusticated youth who had illegally sneaked back into the city to die in Zhu Guohua's stead to deceive the people and create the illusion that everybody is equal before the law.

According to the grapevine, after being informed that the party Central Committee was to execute Zhu Guohua, Kang Keqing immediately went to see Deng Xiaoping to plead for leniency. At first Comrade Xiaoping indicated that he could not help her in his case and urged her to go home and thoroughly examine how the Zhu family could produce such an unworthy grandson. To Comrade Xiaoping's astonishment, as soon as he finished saying that, Kang Keqing became so infuriated that she grabbed a cup of coffee and a cup of hot tea from the table and splashed them on Deng Xiaoping's head, and retorted: It is indeed unfortunate that the Zhu family has produced such an offspring, but how about your family? Has the Deng family produced any good offspring? Deng Xihfang [Deng Xiaoping's son] took the back door and went to the United States, taking along with him several hundred thousand U.S. dollars and several big crates of national treasures, which he has sold or given as gifts. Can you say that your family is cleaner than mine? How you are going to kill my grandson? Very well, I am going to kill your son! Right now I am going to Tiananmen (?to let everybody know about this).

According to the story, while drying himself off, Comrade Deng Xiaoping tried to (?subdue his anger). Fortunately Zhuo Lin [wife of Deng Xiaoping] was around. She promptly apologized, repeatedly calling Kang "elder sister" while begging her to sit down to talk things over. After the deal was made, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a telephone call to Premier Zhao Ziyang, instructing him to think of a way to settle the problem properly. It just so happened that Premier Zhao Ziyang (?had in his hands a young man whose crimes) also qualified him for a death sentence, if handled fairly and squarely. So Zhao Ziyang let the public security departments know what Comrade Deng Xiaoping had in mind. Subsequently the unemployed young man stealthily substituted for the grandson of commander in chief Zhu De.

Young comrades: This case concerns the (?destiny) of our party and state. We have the right to demand the party Central Committee clarify this matter immediately so that everybody's doubts can be eliminated. Will the people still trust our party if it refuses to do this?

HUANG HUANG AT ANHUI DOCUMENT STUDY MEETING

OWO91133 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 4 January, the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification under the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting on the study of party rectification documents. Present at the meeting were the responsible persons of various provincial organizations attending the first provincial party rectification study class, the comrades of the party rectification office, the liaison officials of the guiding groups to various departments, and the comrades of the central liaison official group. Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Five organizations successively briefed the meeting on their study of party rectification documents.

Comrade Yang Haibo, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on the situation of the study in the preceding period and how to study thoroughly the party rectification documents henceforth. Comrade Yang Haibo pointed out: As the study has just begun, we still lack experience in it. Besides, we were very busy at the turn of the year. Therefore, we had some problems with our study in the preceding period. In order to ensure a better job in the study of the party rectification documents, he put forward five suggestions:

1. We should continue to enhance our understanding of the importance and necessity of studying party rectification documents.
2. We should have a good grasp of what is important and study the major documents thoroughly.
3. We should seriously achieve ideological unity.
4. We should rectify the party organizations and make corrections at the same time in the light of actual situations.
5. We should strengthen leadership over the study and constantly deepen the study of the party rectification documents.

Comrade (Wang Wenda), deputy head of the central liaison official group, followed Comrade Yang Haibo in addressing the meeting. After giving a brief account of the task of the central liaison official group, he emphatically discussed the question of how to make firm our confidence in party rectification.

He said: We have many favorable conditions for party rectification. First, we have the correct leadership of our trustworthy party Central Committee and the good leading body of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee in which old and new cadres cooperate with each other. We also have the broad masses of the party members who work very hard. We surely can win victory in the party rectification.

REPORT ON GU MU'S FUJIAN INSPECTION TOUR

OWO81331 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 83 p 1

[By Xu Yiming of XINHUA Fujian branch]

[Text] "The policy of opening up to the outside world and revitalizing the economy was set by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The urgent task now is to seriously sum up experience and unswervingly achieve successes in running the special district and in conducting economic activities with foreign countries." This has been repeatedly stressed by Gu Mu, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and state councillor, during his investigation and study of Fujian's special district and its economic activities with foreign countries.

Comrade Gu Mu arrived in Fujian on 14 December. While in Fujian, Comrade Gu Mu conducted investigation and study at scores of units in Jiangjiang, Xiamen, Sanming, and Nanping including the Xiamen International Airport, the Xiamen Dongdu wharf as well as the Huli industrial zone in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. He also listened to reports made by responsible comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the Fujian Provincial People's Government, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and Longxi Prefecture. On 24 December Comrade Gu Mu held a discussion meeting in Nanping City with leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government including Comrades Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, and Wang Yishi.

Comrade Gu Mu fully affirmed the achievements in the Xiamen Special Economic Zone's work over the past years. He said: The overall situation in the special district is good. Its external conditions have changed tremendously: Construction of the Xiamen International Airport has been completed and is open to traffic, the construction of the first-stage projects of the Xiamen Dongdu harbor has been completed resulting in great improvement of surface transportation, and basic facilities and a number of factory buildings have been set up. Special mention should be made of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's decision to build the harbor and airport in Xiamen several years ago. This was a timely decision. In the long run, the airport and the harbor are very important conditions for enlivening the economy and conducting economic activities with foreign countries. Then there are the tourism resources -- Xiamen has the "Garden on the Sea" Gulangyu, Jimei, and Nanputuo. Xiamen Prefecture, including the special zone, has all the conditions for stimulating and developing its economy. It is highly probable that a very good situation in Xiamen, including the special zone, will be created in 3-5 years if only we seriously sum up experience and make further efforts to arouse the initiative of cadres and the masses.

Comrade Gu Mu showed immense concern over Fujian's utilization of foreign and Overseas Chinese capital, imports of new technology, and transformation of old enterprises. During his tour, Comrade Gu Mu inspected the Fujian electronic computer plant, the Furi [Fujian-Japan] TV company, the Xiamen capacitors plant, the Sanming iron and steel works, the Sanming 8405 plant, and the Nanping 8400 plant. He meticulously investigated and studied their sources of capital, product quality, and marketing of products of these enterprises which have either imported some new items or are joint ventures. Comrade Gu Mu said: Just proceed with your work boldly so long as the imported technologies are advanced and the products are needed at home and abroad. Fujian's strong points must be capitalized upon fully and successfully. He also showed great interest in the household and partnership enterprises which utilize Overseas Chinese capital in Chendai Commune, Jinjiang County. After touring some shoemaking, garment, foodstuff, and machinery enterprises -- some collective, others individual -- at Handai, Yangdai, Fangjiao, and Gongkou in Chendai Commune, he held discussions with cadres of the county, commune, and production brigades. He said: Here the number of returned Overseas Chinese is large, the technical level is high, the vitality of these enterprises is strong, and the products, because they are comparatively more "foreign," can be easily adapted to changes in the market and are readily salable at home and abroad. This is a very good way to quickly develop the economy of the coastal area. However, the scope of these enterprises is not big enough, it may be considered as the next step to climb up the ladder and have bigger and more presentable enterprises, with the county or the commune taking up the planning and organizing tasks, doing more work among the returned Overseas Chinese, utilizing Overseas Chinese capital, and importing advanced technologies and equipment.

Fujian is one of the home provinces of Overseas Chinese. The number of Overseas Chinese and foreign citizens of Chinese origin all over the world who were born in Fujian is more than 6 million.

Comrade Gu Mu attached tremendous importance to the task of further arousing the enthusiasm of Overseas Chinese to help promote the four modernizations in their home province. He held a number of discussion meetings on doing successful work among Overseas Chinese with cadres of Fuqing County, Jinjiang Prefecture, and Xiamen City. He said: To further ignite their enthusiasm, it is important to implement the policy toward the Overseas Chinese, in particular, the policy on the houses owned by Overseas Chinese. To implement this policy, attention must be given to the following points: First, it must be well explained to Overseas Chinese that it was totally wrong to have seized their houses, which will definitely be returned to them; second, government and military units occupying these houses should strive to vacate them immediately or, if that is impossible, to solve the problem by financing new houses; and third, ordinary people occupying such houses should be ordered to build their own new houses with their own money and, if it is difficult for them to do so, the government should help them out by providing them with reasonable amounts of building materials and funds. In this way, the problem can be totally solved in a few years. During discussions with the leading comrades of the Jinjiang Prefectural CPC Committee, Comrade Gu Mu stressed that the work done among Overseas Chinese should be linked with that done among the Taiwan compatriots.

Comrade Gu Mu showed immense concern with Fujian's tourism industry. He pointed out: Tourism resources in Fujian are abundant. Now that the Xiamen airport is open and marine transportation is available, serious consideration should be given to ways of developing tourism in Fujian under this new condition. The important thing to undertake now is good planning and employing some foreign experts to help in designing, construction, and management. He also said: Tourism is no simple task; if not well done, it may adversely affect the policy of opening up to their world and the development of the special zone. You should assign some people to exclusively study all matters related to tourism. When foreign businessmen come to Fujian, ensure that food and lodging as well as recreation and commodities are readily available to them. Later, domestic tourism should be developed. When their living standard is improved and when they have more money, people at home will also come here for visits. Prospects for this undertaking are bright indeed.

ZHAO ENLAI'S HOMETOWN LAUNCHES EMULATION DRIVE

OW080345 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A mass movement to bring glory to the late Premier Zhou Enlai is being launched in his hometown, Huaian County. Premier Zhou used to show great concern for construction and the people's living conditions in his hometown. In order not to disappoint the ardent expectations of Premier Zhou, the Huaian County CPC Committee and government decided in early 1982 to launch a movement to add glory to Premier Zhou's hometown. The decision was warmly supported by the masses of cadres and people.

Many factories have launched labor emulation drives to learn from Premier Zhou's revolutionary spirit and to compete in making contributions. This has stimulated production. More than 100 kinds of products produced in this county have found their way into the world market. In 1983, the county's industrial output value reached 230 million yuan, an increase of 12.6 percent over 1982. In the field of agriculture, the county's total grain output rose by more than 100 million jin over 1982, a year of great bumper harvests, despite difficulties caused by flooding, thus hitting an all-time high.

In the depth of the movement, the masses of cadres and people have learned from Premier Zhou's noble spirit of patriotism and his devotion to the cause of the motherland. While living in Huaian, they also keep the interests of the whole world in mind and have striven to simultaneously bring glory to their hometown and the motherland.

Leadership at various levels in Hualian County have paid attention to continuously advance the movement to add glory to Premier Zhou's hometown. Since the beginning of 1983, party organizations and party members in the county have launched activities to learn from Premier Zhou in striving for the best and have encouraged CYL members to read Zhou Enlai's works. This has given a great impetus to the building of two civilizations in the county.

SU YIRAN ADDRESSES SHANDONG RECTIFICATION FORUM

SK081109 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] On 6 January, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of leading cadres of the first group of the provincial-level organs designated for party rectification. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered an important speech on the issue of further carrying out party rectification among the provincial-level organs. Attending the meeting were comrades of the liaison group dispatched to Shandong by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran stressed three issues: 1) the issue concerning further studying party rectification documents; 2) the issue concerning the elimination of the three types of persons; and 3) the issue concerning adherence to the principle of making corrections in the course of rectification.

Having reviewed the situation of party rectification carried out among the provincial-level organs in the previous stage, Comrade Su Yiran said in his speech: Generally speaking, in the previous stage, all departments paid attention to studying the party rectification documents with great initiative and good atmosphere, thus achieving good results in this regard. Through the study, the ideological awareness and the consciousness in taking part in party rectification among party members have been greatly raised, their attitude has been further corrected and their confidence gradually heightened. Insofar as party rectification as a whole is concerned, the previous stage was just a beginning and the development in the stage was uneven. We should not have any slack ideas. We should continue the work in a penetrating and down-to-earth manner so as to ensure that party rectification will not proceed perfunctorily.

Comrade Su Yiran said: Seeking unity of thinking is the first task for the current party rectification as well as the foundation for the party rectification as a whole. Only through conscientious study of party rectification documents will it be possible to reach a common understanding. The study of party rectification documents should run through the whole course of party rectification. We must lay a good ideological foundation in the study.

Comrade Su Yiran called on leading cadres to set examples and take the lead in the study. Leading cadres should take the lead in adhering to the study system and ensuring the study time, take the lead in conscientiously studying the documents and taking notes on their study, and take the lead in pondering a problem in line with reality and taking part in discussions. It is necessary to run off-service rotational training classes well, persist in the weekly studying day system, and successfully combine the decentralized study with the centralized study. In view of the present situation, there are many advantages in sponsoring off-service rotational training classes, such as the workers and staff members can get prepared in their mind, concentrate their energy, and plunge into study and discussion. All departments should continually sponsor such training classes. What merits our attention is that we should not slacken our efforts to adhere to the weekly studying day system on the excuse of running off-service rotational training classes.

Before and after attending the off-service rotational training classes, it is still necessary to participate in the courses of the weekly studying day. We should discuss while studying and take into account the actual situation. In the previous stage, most units paid attention to it and some had done a relatively good job in this regard. However, some units and comrades failed to pay enough attention to this work, thinking that this stage is scheduled for studying the documents and the next stage is scheduled for examination and comparison. Such an idea is not correct. In the period of studying documents, party members are not required to conduct a systematic examination. But this does not mean that they can pay no attention to reality. Combining study with reality in the course of studying aims at deepening the understanding of the essence of the guidelines of the documents and seeking unity of thinking. Having reached a common understanding, each unit and individual should gradually clarify what major problems should be solved in the course of party rectification.

Insofar as all provincial-level organs are concerned, the following several problems should be solved in particular: 1) maintain a high degree of unanimity with the CPC Central Committee in the spheres of ideology and politics; 2) resist and weed out spiritual pollution; 3) correct the practice of using power to seek personal gain and overcome bureaucracy; 4) strengthen organizational discipline and eliminate factionalism; and 5) eliminate the three types of persons, purify the organizations, and build the third echelon.

Comrade Su Yiran said: Referring to the issue of maintaining political and ideological unanimity with the CPC Central Committee, the provincial-level organs as a whole have followed and implemented the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The major problems are that they have indiscriminately copied and relayed the line, principles, and policies, and have implemented them in a vague and general manner, thus lacking creativity in this regard. These problems have not yet been thoroughly solved now. Therefore, we cannot say that we have maintained a high degree of unanimity with the CPC Central Committee in the spheres of ideology and politics. In the current party rectification, we should concentrate on these problems and strive to achieve a great breakthrough. Through the current party rectification, we must foster a new ideology, work style, enthusiasm, and practice to create a new situation in all fields of work in the province.

In terms of the issue of resisting and weeding out spiritual pollution, an initial survey shows that there are many problems in the province. In the course of party rectification, priority should be given to resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. Leaders' ideological problems should be solved with greater efforts. All units should continue to check and eliminate spiritual pollution, should work out prevention and redressing measures to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization, should sum up experiences and lessons in the light of the problems revealed from the campaign of dealing blows to criminal offenses so as to strengthen the political and ideological work among party and government organs.

Regarding the issue of correcting the practice of using power to seek personal gain and overcoming bureaucracy, since the promulgation of the guiding principles, the trend of using power to seek personal gain and to engage in other malpractices has been checked to some extent among party and government organs and the party style has been improved gradually. However, these malpractices have not been thoroughly corrected. The malpractices which evoked strong hatred and much protest by the masses are the occupation of houses in excess of legal entitlement, the illegal assignment of jobs to relatives and children, extravagant wining and dining and the acceptance of presents.

All units should make a conscientious inspection and correction of these malpractices in the course of party rectification. As for the problems which had already been revealed in the previous stage of party rectification, a March deadline should be given to solve them one by one, except for those which have special reasons after being discussed by the masses and being approved by the leading authorities. Some of these problems should be solved immediately. The units which made an earlier start in party rectification should solve such problems in a still quicker manner. Bureaucracy is very serious in the provincial-level organs, and has been manifested in many fields. For instance, in dealing with the serious problems that emerged in some provincial-level organs and in various localities, the provincial-level organs have argued back and forth, have been remiss in their duties in violation of law and discipline and have failed to handle these problems in a serious and conscientious manner, thus resulting in serious consequences. This is not only bureaucracy, but also a manifestation of weakness and listlessness. To overcome bureaucracy and change the situation of weakness and listlessness, we have to start from this point.

In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran said: The CPC Central Committee has clearly pointed out in its decision on party rectification that purifying organizations is an important purpose of the current party rectification and the elimination of the three types of persons is the key to purifying organizations. The provincial-level organs should attach great importance to this issue and should be determined to thoroughly ferret out the three types of persons through party rectification. He stressed: It is necessary to further solve the ideological problem in eliminating the three types of persons. All party members and, in particular, leading cadres at all levels should be educated to fully understand that the three types of persons are an ambitious political force as well as the most dangerous elements. If we fail to eliminate such persons in the current party rectification, the root of the trouble will be left. We should pay attention to the essence of the three types of persons and should not be deceived by false appearances. Instead of taking into account only the present transient phenomena, we should make an overall and historical inspection and analysis so as to make a correct conclusion. It is also necessary to resolutely overcome obstructions from factionalism and solve the problem of obstruction. Now, some leading cadres approach the work of eliminating the three types of persons with a factionalist attitude, that is, they only weed out the three types of persons existing in opposition departments to the neglect of those existing in the departments which they support.

In the current party rectification, we should firmly and unswervingly act according to the instructions of the CPC Central Committee. All the people belonging to the three types of persons, no matter to which party they belong, should be ferreted out. In this regard, it is necessary to adopt effective measures. The provincial CPC Committee has mapped out three measures: 1) The principle of responsible persons of all units should personally attend to this work and efforts should be made to give full scope to the role of the veteran cadres who have an intimate understanding of the original situations. 2) Special organs should be established. All units under the direct leadership of the province and all prefectures, cities, and countries should establish their groups for ferreting out the three types of persons. 3) It is necessary to depend on the efforts of party members and the masses and to take the mass line. We should eliminate all the people belonging to the three types of persons, but, at the same time, we should not expand the scope. We should conscientiously understand the boundaries of policies and handle affairs in strict accordance with the policy.

Comrade Su Yiran said in his speech: Since the beginning of party rectification, we have already done a lot of work in implementing the principle of making corrections in the course of rectification and some good signs have emerged. However, compared with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, we still have a long way to go. Quite a few units have no plans for rectification and correction as yet. Some have made initial plans but have not put them into effect as yet. All departments and units should immediately go into action and adopt effective measures to rapidly open up the situation of making corrections in the course of rectification. He called on CPC committees and leading party groups of all units and departments to work out specific plans for making corrections in the course of rectification on the basis of conducting a conscientious investigation, study, and full discussions. In the course of party rectification, all party members should act according to the party Constitution, the guiding principles and the decision on party rectification and no violation of them will be allowed. Those party members, party-member cadres in particular, who continue to use powers and positions to seek personal gain should be immediately investigated and be severely punished. Attention should be paid to the typical cases and such cases should be handled immediately.

In line with the demands of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee, the focus of making corrections in the course of rectification should be placed on the correction of serious malpractices. At present, the provincial-level organs should concentrate efforts on solving the following problems: 1) conscientiously investigating and dealing with the evil trend in house building and distribution; 2) conscientiously investigating and dealing with the unhealthy trends of party members and cadres using powers and positions to illegally employ and assign workers and staff members and to change rural residence registration to urban residence registration; 3) conscientiously investigating and dealing with the malpractices of giving banquets and presents and practising bribery and accepting bribes; and 4) conscientiously solving the problems which have not yet been solved after being delayed for a long time due to dereliction of duty and argument over trifles.

Comrade Su Yiran stressed in conclusion: At present, the tasks for party rectification and for various other items of work are very arduous. All units must make overall arrangements and take all factors into account so as to ensure that both party rectification and the day-to-day work can be developed without neglecting either, party rectification and the day-to-day work can promote each other, and new progress will be made in all items of work in this new year.

GUANGDONG IMPROVES POWER PRODUCTION IN 1983

HK091022 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Lu Jiduan: "Guangdong Province Improves Economic Results in Power Production"]

[Text] Our province fulfilled this year's plan for power production one month ahead of schedule, greatly improving economic results. By the end of November, the total generated energy was 13.7 billion kilowatt-hours. Profits and industrial and commercial taxes submitted to the state also increased by 4.96 percent and 15.4 percent, respectively, as compared with the same period of last year.

This year, no large generating sets have been put into operation in the province, so there has been a shortage of energy for power generation, the weather was changeable, and rainfall occurred mainly in the first half of the year. All these have brought difficulties to normal power production this year. According to statistics, the volume of water inflow in the first half of this year accounted for over 80 percent of volume of the whole year, an increase of 160 percent over the same period last year. In order to reduce wasted water, make full use of water energy to generate more power, and improve results of the whole system in generating power, the province's electrical industry departments changed the old production practice of hydropower plants taking up the task of systematic readjustment and earnestly organized key power plants to take part in the operation of systematic readjustment so as to alleviate the power load for hydropower plants to generate more power. Since the beginning of this year, hydropower plants in the province increased their generated power energy by 280 million kilowatt-hours and reduced wasted water by 1.7 billion cubic meters, equivalent to the saving of some 130,000 tons of standard coal and fuel charges of 12 million yuan.

HENAN'S LIU JIE ENCOURAGES PEASANTS TO GET RICH

HK100259 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] (Yang Jixiang), a peasant from Xiangcheng County specializing in growing flowers and plants, recently came to Zhengzhou to look for Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, with the aim of talking about his ideas and asking about the party's policy. Comrade Liu Jie enthusiastically told him: Work hard. Do not be afraid and the party's policy of supporting people in getting rich through hard work will not change.

In the summer of last year, Comrade Liu Jie went to (Yang Jixiang)'s house to inspect his flowers and plants, encouraging him to make great efforts to develop quality flowers and plants and to enter the international market. Encouraged by Comrade Liu Jie, (Yang Jixiang) has greatly increased the variety of his flowers and plants and built a two-story greenhouse.

When meeting with (Yang Jixiang), Comrade Liu Jie praised him effusively for his spirit of being bold in blazing new trails.

Comrade Liu Jie asked: Do you have any other difficulties in developing flower and plant production?

(Yang Jixiang) said: I would like to ask a question. Recently, some people in my native place have said that those specialized households having an annual income of several thousand yuan are engaged in profiteering and should be fined.

Liu Jie said: So long as income is derived from labor, it should not be regarded as profiteering. And the people concerned should not be fined provided they pay taxes according to state policy. What do you think of the policy of levying agricultural taxes on the peasants' income from special products?

(Yang Jixiang) said: The peasants doing farm work should pay agricultural taxes. It is only reasonable for them to pay some taxes in accordance with the state stipulation for engaging in other production.

Liu Jie said: We should act in strict accordance with the state stipulation on taxation and levy taxes as required. We should not levy taxes indiscriminately in violation of the state stipulation. It is impermissible to levy taxes on the peasants at will or to infringe upon the interests of the specialized households.

Station Commentary

HK100301 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "Work Hard, Do Not Be Afraid; The Party's Policy of Supporting People in Getting Rich Through Hard Work Will Not Change"]

[Text] Since the implementation of the No 1 document issued by the CPC Central Committee in 1983, the specialized households, springing up like mushrooms in our province, have developed speedily. Because most of the specialized households have technical skills, work hard, and are good at management and administration, they create labor productivity and commodity ratios which are several or more than 10 times higher than those of ordinary peasant households. By making great contributions to the state and the collectives they also make high profits. A host of facts show that the specialized households are the representatives of the advanced productive forces in the present rural areas and that they are the vanguards in developing rural commodity production. The growth and development of the specialized households, which are a newly emerging thing, is not plain sailing. Some people who have been influenced by leftist ideas for a long time fail to understand the significance of peasants engaging in specialized commodity production and frown upon this practice. They adopt various means to make things difficult for, push out, and attack the specialized households. Some have even dismantled the workshops of specialized households, carried out personal attacks against them, forcibly confiscated their property, or imposed fines on them. And some have even taken advantage of various pretexts to scrounge from the specialized households and to infringe upon their interests. The phenomena enumerated above merit the close attention of the leading party and government departments at various levels.

It is necessary to adhere to and implement the principles and policies of invigorating the economy, to adopt effective measures to give the specialized households strong support, and to encourage the peasants to have a free hand in getting rich through hard work.

The conversation between Comrade Liu Jie, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Yang Jixiang), a peasant specializing in growing flowers and plants, merits the attention of the leading cadres at various levels. Comrade Liu Jie enthusiastically told (Yang Jixiang): Work hard. Do not be afraid. The party's policy of supporting people in getting rich through hard work will not change. This remark is directed not only to (Yang Jixiang) but also to the specialized households throughout the province. Leading the broad masses of people in turning poverty into prosperity is a long-term policy of our party. The specialized households should firmly believe in the policy of the party. They should not be afraid but work hard and march along the road of getting rich through hard work.

YANG RUDAI ATTENDS SICHUAN YOUTH GATHERING

HK090312 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Summary] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the CYL committees and youth and student federations of Sichuan and Chengdu held a grand spring gathering at the Jinjiang Hall in Chengdu on the evening of 8 January. Over 1,000 young people of various nationalities attended the function. Also present were responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, government, and Chengdu City, Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, and Ji Chunguang.

SICHUAN REPORTS PROGRESS IN CITY ECONOMIC REFORM

HK080301 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 7 Jan 84

[Text] According to CHONGQING RIBAO, under the care of the central departments concerned and the direct leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and government, good progress has been made in the pilot project of comprehensive reform of the economic setup in Chongqing City.

Last year Chongqing carried out seven main tasks in reforming the economic setup: all-round implementation of the system of substituting tax payment for profit delivery; improving the wage and bonus system, integrating floating wage grading with readjustments and reforms, promoting piecework payment, and organizing pilot projects in floating wages; amalgamating the city with the former Yongchuan Prefecture, and formulating and starting to implement a plan for having the city lead the counties; completing the handover of 67 provincial enterprises in Chongqing to local authority; launching reforms in the circulation, foreign trade, finances, prices, communications, and urban construction systems; formulating plans for integrating production of defense and civilian goods and for the technical transformation of enterprises; and basically completing preparatory work for separate listing of the city's plans, which is to start in 1984.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG FARMING MEETING

HK100321 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Shigatse Prefecture held an urgent meeting of responsible persons of counties and prefectural organs on 6 January, which called on the people of the prefecture to urgently mobilize and concentrate all their efforts to fight well the first battle in spring farming, as a contribution to their scoring good results in agriculture and animal husbandry this year. (Dun Zhu), secretary of the prefectural CPC Committee and director of the commissioner's office, put forward views in specific arrangements for launching the masses to fight a successful first battle in spring farming. Buduoji, first secretary of the prefectural CPC Committee, spoke on the role of ideological and political work in ensuring the accomplishment of economic work.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang made an important speech at this meeting. He said: There are indeed great difficulties facing us in 1984. It is essential to make a thorough estimate of the difficulties and devise ways of solving them. All areas must center their work on agriculture and animal husbandry and promote economic work.

Speaking on the necessity of strengthening ideological and political work and making full ideological preparations, Comrade Yin Fatang said: The leaders at all levels must have a full understanding of the significance of promoting production in 1984. They must explain the favorable conditions and the possible difficulties to the masses, and hand over the measures to them. So long as we make full preparations and have confidence and resolve to overcome difficulties, we will certainly be able to fulfill the combat tasks for 1984.

Speaking on policy issues, Comrade Yin Fatang said: Judging by the present situation, there are still great potentials in the policies. There are many issues that need studying and solving. With the aim of improving economic results, we should relax or enliven the policies as appropriate. At present there are only a few specialized households in Xizang, and we lag far behind the interior of China in this respect. The specialized households represent a new social division of labor following the implementation of the production responsibility systems. The better the social division of labor, the faster is social development, while economic results will continually improve. Hence, leaders at all levels should carry out more investigation, study, and analysis of questions that have arisen since implementing the production responsibility systems, so as to better perfect the systems, coordinate specializations, and advance toward modernized agriculture. Under the premise of public ownership of the means of production, we should boldly pursue, pioneer, and work hard at promoting things so long as they benefit production, can stimulate the masses' enthusiasm, and help to improve economic results.

On specific measures, Comrade Yin Fatang said: In recent years the heavens have harmed us and also helped us. They have harmed us by causing losses in agriculture and animal husbandry and increasing our difficulties. They have helped us by clearing our heads and helping us to sum up experiences and learn lessons. We have seen more clearly the importance of water in agricultural production. At present there is a big water problem. We must find water sources and make the rivers, lakes, streams, underground water, and rainwater serve us. We must also solve the power problem. Xizang has abundant resources in solar and wind power. Different localities should make use of them according to their local conditions. In this way more can be accomplished while spending less money. This is a very beneficial thing.

Comrade Yin Fatang said: The region must make a breakthrough in scientific cultivation this year. In recent years Shigatse Prefecture has scored a certain degree of success in training technical forces and bringing the role of scientists and technicians into play. In 1984 we should organize more science and technology contracts, and achieve still better results.

AN PINGSHENG AT YUNNAN RURAL REFORM MEETING

HK100151 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee recently held a meeting of county CPC committee secretaries in Kunming to convey and implement the spirit of the national rural work conference, with stress on studying and making arrangements for reforming the government and commune setup in the province. The meeting demanded that party committees and government at all levels concentrate efforts, strengthen leadership, and strive to complete this task in a planned and measured way before the busy spring farming period.

The meeting pointed out: The present rural system of integration of government administration with commune management does not at all suit the demands of reforming the rural economy and the development of the productive force. We must reform this setup in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the arrangements made by the central authorities. We must set up district and township people's governments, and change as quickly as possible the situation in which the party fails to take charge of party affairs, the government fails to take charge of government affairs, and there is no distinction between the government and the enterprise. On this basis, we should gradually reform the economic setup in accordance with the needs of production and the desires of the masses, and set up corresponding economic organizations.

The meeting decided: In principle, districts and townships will respectively cover the administrative area of the existing production brigades and communes. It is not advisable to make major changes in the size of the districts and townships. A few townships that are too small can be suitably amalgamated.

The meeting stressed: The establishment of districts and townships is a major issue. We must carry out in-depth investigation and study, sum up historical experiences, launch the masses inside and outside the party to hold extensive discussions, and proceed from local reality in deciding on practical establishment schemes. The reform must help to develop the economy, bring socialist democracy into play, and strengthen the socialist legal system. It must benefit nationality unity and help to strengthen leadership over the grassroots and to improve work efficiency. It should not increase the masses' burden or cause losses to state and collective property. The meeting stressed: It is necessary to leave three things unchanged in carrying out the reform:

1. The ownership of commune, production brigade, and production team farmland, mountain forests, and fixed assets, collective installations, and other basic means of production, together with the ownership of commune and brigade enterprises and joint enterprises must not be changed. We must not seize the chance of reforms to pursue egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources.
2. The contract relationship in the existing responsibility system linking payment to output and the economic responsibility system in the production teams and the commune and brigade enterprises must not be changed.
3. There must be no change in production contracts, procurement and sales contracts, and other contracts that have already been signed.

It is necessary to take stock of, note down, register, and protect the fixed assets, materials, credits, and debts of the communes and production brigades. They must not be privately distributed or destroyed.

During the meeting Liang Lin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national rural work conference. Deputy Secretary and Governor Pu Chaozhu, and Deputy Secretaries Zhao Tingguang and Liu Shusheng made reports on economic work, the building of spiritual civilization, separation of government administration from commune management, and rural policies. The participants seriously studied the recent rural work document transmitted by the Central Committee and the spirit of relevant instructions of leading central comrades.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng and Deputy Secretary Liang Jia made important speeches at the close of the meeting on 8 January. Comrade Liu Shusheng gave an explanation on a number of issues raised in the discussions on separating government administration from commune management.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: The important issue discussed by this meeting is that of reforming the government and commune system in the rural areas. It is better to solve this problem early rather than late. We must get a good grasp of this work and strive to complete it before the busy season of spring farmwork.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: Unifying thinking and creating a new situation remains the work guideline for 1984. All areas and departments must seriously study and grasp the spirit of the central documents, tangibly improve work style, conduct in-depth investigation and study, and continually improve their work to suit the new situation in the rural areas.

Also present at the closing session on 8 January were Li Qiming, Pu Chaozhu, Zhao Tingguang, Li Xingwang, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli, Zhang Zhiming, and Zhu Kui.

NEI MONGGOL TRAINS RECTIFICATION LIAISON WORKERS

SK100532 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] With the approval of the Nei Monggol autonomous Regional CPC Committee, the regional Party Rectification Office has opened a training class of liaison workers in charge of party rectification affairs in order to strengthen leadership over party rectification work. An opening ceremony of the class was held at the Nei Monggol Party School on 7 January.

Comrade Shi Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and deputy director of the regional Party Rectification Office, presided over the ceremony. Comrade Li Xiangyi, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and deputy director of the regional Party Rectification Office, addressed the ceremony. Attending the ceremony was Comrade Shen Xinfa, deputy director of the regional Party Rectification Office.

In line with the decision of the CPC Central Committee in regard to party rectification, the group of liaison workers in charge of party rectification affairs was selected from the namelist submitted by the party rectification offices on various fronts and by the party organizations of various units, and was selected through strict examination taken by the Organization Department under the regional CPC Committee. These liaison workers are strong in the party's spirit, have fine work style, and are familiar with ideological and organizational work. Some of them are veteran comrades still working on the first line. The group of liaison workers totals 147 persons.

In his report, Comrade Li Ziangyi expounded the significance of holding the training class, the courses of the class, the task imposed on liaison workers, and the issue of how to carry out their work in the party rectification drive. He emphatically pointed out: These liaison workers in charge of party rectification affairs should first do a good job in studying the party rectification decision of the CPC Central Committee and the important speeches given by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 2d Plenary Session of 12th CPC Central Committee. They have to master the essence of the three documents' spirit thoroughly and accurately and understand the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods set forth by the CPC Central Committee for the party rectification drive penetratingly. The success of studying the documents concerning party rectification is the ideological foundation of the rectification drive. In launching the party rectification drive, we should by no means deviate from the decision of party rectification. Strengthening the party's leadership means strengthening the guiding role of the documents concerning party rectification in the party rectification drive. It is imperative to do a good job in a down-to-earth manner in setting up examples for the party rectification drive. No one is allowed to make trouble as long as we are determined to solve problems.

In referring to tasks imposed on liaison workers, Comrade Li Xiangyi pointed out: Liaison workers should chiefly try to find out about the situation, should keep abreast of trends, and should listen to various opinions and reports or offer suggestions in a timely manner to local party organizations and to their higher party committees. Under the leadership of the regional CPC Committee, we should do our best in work and should truly play a role of assistance, supervision, inspection, and liaison in the party rectification drive. This urges us to actively discern or ferret out problems. Otherwise, it is very easy for us to let the "three-category" elements go unchecked and the malpractice of seeking private gains by taking advantage of power and the bureaucratic style of not being responsible for work will not be eliminated. Launching the party rectification drive perfunctorily or superficially and low quality of work results mean that liaison workers have not successfully performed their duty and have not fulfilled their tasks.

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In conclusion, Comrade Li Xiangyi stated; The regional CPC Committee is greatly determined to bring about success in the first stage of the party rectification drive. The regional Party Rectification Office recently analyzed the situation at the meeting with the participation of directors of the party rectification offices at all levels across the region, and it further defined the tasks of resolutely strengthening the party's leadership over the work, acting according to the demands set forth by the central authorities, and of further adopting effective measures for successfully conducting the party rectification work in every step and link. He urged comrades who had been selected as liaison workers to study hard during the training period, to heighten their spirit, and to enhance their confidence in the work to as to complete their study courses satisfactorily.

Comrade (Zhang Rongshen), deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Party School CPC Committee, also delivered a speech at the ceremony, in which, on behalf of the Party School, he extended a warm welcome to all liaison workers attending the training class. He urged them to make contributions to the Party School work during their training period.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS RECTIFICATION WORK MEETING

SK090448 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Party Rectification Office under the autonomous regional CPC Committee held a meeting at the (Xincheng) guest house on the morning of 4 January in order to rapidly make a breakthrough in the drive for party rectification and to strengthen leadership in a down-to-earth manner over the work of rectifying the party.

Attending the meeting were members of the leading party members' staffs of the regional level organs assigned to the first stage of the drive for party rectification; and responsible comrades from the party rectification offices of the regional level organs in charge of party investigations, united front work, politics and law, propaganda and education, afforestation, finance and economy, and agriculture and animal husbandry, science and technology, construction, and of the general office of the regional People's Government.

Attending and addressing the meeting were Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Party Rectification Office under the regional CPC Committee; Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and deputy director of the party rectification office under the regional CPC Committee; and responsible comrades from the liaison group of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He emphatically pointed out: Each Communist Party member should adopt a serious attitude toward the drive for party rectification and should join the drive enthusiastically.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Guiqian put forward the following four tasks concerning the issue of how to further strengthen leadership over the current work of rectifying the party and how to deepen the study of documents on party rectification.

1. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over the party rectification work. Comrade Liu Guiqian stated: Since early December 1983, when the region initiated a mobilization for the party rectification drive, the work to rectify the party among the regional level organs that have been assigned to the first stage of the party rectification has been successively carried out. However, the new prospect of the drive for party rectification has not yet opened up. The current problem chiefly focuses on leading personnel. Responsible comrades in charge of the party rectification drive in most units have not concentrated their major efforts on the party rectification work. They are often tied up by official work and attending meetings.

Leading comrades of some units have not been able to fully spend their time on earnestly studying the documents concerning party rectification, resulting in the low level of their understanding and determination. All of this does not meet the spirit of the circulars issued by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee and the demands set forth by the regional CPC Committee. This also belongs to the principle question of what attitude leading comrades should adopt toward the decision made at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

2. It is necessary to deepen the current study campaign of the documents concerning party rectification. Comrade Liu Guiqian stated: Over the past month, most units have established a system in conducting the study campaign of the documents concerning party rectification and have arranged sufficient time for the study campaign. A considerably large number of units, however, have only given vague and general directions to the study campaign. If sufficient attention is not paid to such a situation, we will not be able to avoid the danger of conducting the study campaign perfunctorily or superficially.

3. It is necessary to earnestly grasp well the ideological and political work in launching the drive for party rectification. Liu Guiqian stated: In launching the drive for party rectification, we should arouse the masses both inside and outside the party and from top to bottom to make concerted efforts to bring about success in the drive. This is an important ideological foundation of the party rectification drive and an important foundation that sticks to the mass line.

4. It is necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between party rectification work and economic and other work. Comrade Liu Guiqian pointed out: The current tasks faced by the party committees at all levels are many and heavy. Under such circumstances, the party committees at all levels should correctly tackle the relationship between party rectification work, economic work, and other professional affairs. Efforts should be made to truly ensure that all work will not be hindered while launching the party rectification drive and to achieve mutual promotion between the party rectification drive and daily work. This urges us to resolutely do away with the past erroneous and leftist practice in which politics may affect all things and enables us to block the erroneous pretext under which personnel launch the party rectification drive perfunctorily or defame the drive because party rectification work would adversely affect their daily affairs. At present, special attention should be paid to blocking the trend in which all official affairs and professional work can be stopped in order to launch the party rectification drive. We should make the best use of the party rectification drive to bring along or promote other work.

LIEN HO PAO ON 1984 TAIWAN-U.S. RELATIONS

OW081117 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 3 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Pressing Task This Year Is To Consolidate Sino-U.S. Relations -- Third in a Series of New Year Discussions on National Policies"]

[Excerpts] The United States is the friendly nation that maintains the closest ties with our country. Needless to say, safeguarding and strengthening Sino-U.S. relations is of great importance for our great cause against communism. The two countries, generally, share common fundamental interests which are represented by the "Taiwan Relations Act." It is precisely because of these common fundamental interests that current Sino-U.S. relations must be based on the "Taiwan Relations Act" and it must be ensured that they will not deviate from it or be damaged.

Obviously Communist China's diplomatic offensive toward the United States has been focused on the "Taiwan Relations Act" in recent years. The Chinese Communists have repeatedly employed both hard and soft tactics in an attempt to undermine, or even nullify, the "Taiwan Relations Act." Furthermore, there are three events in the coming New Year that are directly crucial to Sino-U.S. relations. We must pay special keen attention to these three events because they will have an important bearing on us. They are: 1) Chao Tzu-yang's visit to the United States beginning 10 January; 2) President Reagan's trip to the Chinese mainland in April; and 3) the general election in the United States this fall.

The U.S. Government has repeatedly stressed that there is no special significance in the exchange of visits between Chao Tzu-yang and Reagan. As a matter of fact, since Nixon "opened the door" in visiting China, a visit to the mainland by the incumbent American president has become a customary practice in American political affairs. Therefore, it is not necessary to particularly emphasize President Reagan's trip to the mainland. However, in view of the present delicate and fragile Sino-U.S. relations and our wish that they not be further damaged, it merits our utmost attention as to how President Reagan, who has had special correct understanding for our country, deals with the Communist Chinese schemes.

Of course, Chao is not going to the United States just for the purpose of visiting. His visit may be interpreted as an action by the Chinese Communists in attempting to make a breakthrough in the present situation formed by the Reagan administration's stand toward Communist China and the "Taiwan Relations Act." It may be a circuitous path taken by Communist China to peddle its scheme of a peaceful united front.

It is more worthy to note, the possible assessment and "reciprocity" to Chao from the American side. Although abstract, rational national interests and strategic needs are the main factors in analyzing and understanding a country's policy and activity, men have the leading role in political affairs. Therefore, the factor of men is of crucial significance in political affairs.

The Western political tradition and pragmatic style inherited by the United States has one-sidedly emphasized accommodating political reality. Although disgusted with communism and the communist system, the United States has, in fact, admitted that the Chinese Communist rule on the mainland is a political reality and that alliance with Communist China can be regarded as a strategic expediency to stop Soviet Russia's expansion. Thus, in trying to accommodate to the reality, the United States has retreated to the position hoping that "good" communists may appear among the communists.

Some people in the United States and other countries recently have tended to believe that between Hu Yao-pang and Chao Tzu-yang, the latter has adopted a more moderate and friendly attitude toward the United States and other Western countries. Here, we do not want to analyze and conclude whether or not such a view is aimed at intentionally creating discord and alienation between Hu and Chao. However, it is a dangerous idea to distinguish between good and bad among the communists and to "think" that Chao is pro-Western. If the American side has such an erroneous impression and illusion about Chao, it may give Chao certain "reciprocity" to encourage and support him during his visit. The gifts of "reciprocity" will be military, economic, and technical aid. However, in view of the Chinese Communists' current vigorous efforts to "eliminate spiritual pollution," which in fact means rejection of the West, the American side may feel it is inappropriate to provide large-scale military, economic, and technical aid at the moment. What concerns us is whether or not political gifts may be given by yielding to Communist China's demand on Sino-U.S. relations.

Judging from the consistency of President Reagan's personal attitude and style in the past, we may trust the repeated White House statement that he will not do anything perfidious to an old friend during his trip to the mainland. However, politics are realistic; no U.S. president can be freed from the shackles of the policy made by his predecessors. When Weinberger visited the mainland last year, Chang Ai-ping asked for aid, citing the old saying "Will your visit benefit my country?" He has already revealed Communist China's attitude toward the United States. Therefore, we can see that the Chinese Communists will take advantage of Reagan's visit by trying, by hook or by crook, to obtain concessions from him. Reagan may not go as far as making concessions in "public," but we certainly hope that there will be no "secret" dealings.

The general election this fall is a political festival in the United States in which foreign policy will be one of the topics. But it is still difficult to predict whether or not the China policy will become a hot issue. There has been no upheaval in the situation in the Far East in the past 3 or 4 years: the Middle East is an explosive region; the Caribbean Sea and Latin America is another troubled region; and the stalemate in the U.S.-Soviet talks on the limitation of arms is still unsolved. Therefore, relations with the Republic of China are unlikely to become a bone of contention.

All in all, the strong diplomatic posture assumed by the United States in the international arena in recent years has yielded positive results. Therefore there is no reason for the United States to make concessions to yield to the demand of Communist China. Meanwhile, the United States will be further disappointed because of its further contacts with Communist China. Knowledgeable people in the United States will realize that the Republic of China and the United States share the common interests and common ideals in founding the nation, thus enabling stable relations to continue to grow in the course of cooperation. However, we should not be content with the existing relations, but should heighten our vigilance toward the three events that may affect Sino-U.S. relations in the coming year. The year 1984 will be a crucial year in Sino-U.S. relations. We must make a careful examination and judgment, mobilize various forces, and employ various methods to consolidate Sino-U.S. relations in the coming year in order to smash Communist China's schemes to "impose the peace talks, nullify the 'Taiwan Relations Act,' and stop the arms sale," regarding this year's tasks as the most important diplomatic work since the severance of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

PREMIER SUN RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR SPECTER

OW060303 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 6 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Thursday received the visiting U.S. Senator Arlen Specter, R-Pa., and Mrs Specter at the Grand Hotel. Accompanied by Chang Hsiao-yen, director of the Department of North America of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sen Specter exchanged views on international affairs and Sino-American relations with Premier Sun.

The visitor told Premier Sun that he was impressed by the modernization of the Republic of China although he had stayed here for only one day. Sen. Specter arrived in Taipei Wednesday evening accompanied by Mrs Specter, who is currently a Philadelphia, Pa. City Council member. They will stay in the Republic of China until Jan. 9.

Premier Sun gave a dinner in honor of the Specters. The dinner party was also attended by Minister Without Portfolio Henry Yu-shu Kao, Vice Foreign Minister Ting Mou-shih, James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office, and other ranking government officials. In his welcoming speech, Premier Sun first expressed his deep appreciation to Senator Specter for his remarkable contributions to the shaping and implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act.

The premier then indicated that despite a major change in the official relationship between the two nations, the warm friendship between our peoples has remained intact and has continued to grow. The premier continued: "The Republic of China on Taiwan currently has control over only a limited land area of fifteen thousand square miles. Yet, with her important strategic position, her ever-growing economic strength, and most of all, her firm stand to remain as a dauntless member of the Free World, she has always been and will continue to be an invaluable asset in the western Pacific to the United States."

Premier Sun also expressed his hope that Senator Specter will make use of his current visit to get a better and further understanding of the current situation of the ROC. "I would certainly appreciate it very much if you could also offer us your valuable comments during or after your visit here," the premier added. Before being received in audience by Premier Sun, the American senator called on Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih at his office. Earlier in the morning, Sen. Specter gave a speech on the process of democratic development in the United States, the competition for supremacy in world weaponry and global economic trends.

MINISTER ON DESIRE TO BUY ALASKAN CRUDE

OW091423 Taipei CNA in English 1410 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 9 (CNA) -- Minister of Economic Affairs Chao Yao-tung reiterated on Monday that the Republic of China would like to buy Alaskan crude oil with a view to narrowing the trade imbalance between this country and the United States. Minister Chao made the statement when receiving Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Sen. Murkowski told Minister Chao that he will make efforts to realize such sales. Current U.S. federal law prohibits any exports of U.S. oil outside America.

Murkowski also proposed an international consortium involving South Korea, Japan, the U.S. and the Republic of China for exploring energy resources in Alaska, natural gas in particular, which he said causes the least air pollution and is not listed as a banned U.S. export. Minister Chao said if the government should decide to participate in such a project, his ministry would take the responsibility of carrying it out. He also told his American guest that the Republic of China has been taking every possible measures to reduce its trade surplus with the U.S.

TAIPEI COMMENTARY ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S U.S. VISIT

OW091417 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "On Chao Tzu-yang's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Listeners: Chinese Communist chieftain Chao Tzu-yang has set out on his journey to visit the United States. Since Teng Hsiao-ping visited the United States in 1979 after the United States and the Chinese Communists established diplomatic relations, Chao Tzu-yang has been the highest Chinese Communist chieftain to visit the United States. After Chao's visit to the United States, President Reagan will visit mainland China in April this year. Such an exchange of visits, of course, attracts international attention because any information or clues given during and after their visits will serve as important indicators of how the United States and the Chinese Communists will develop their relations in the future.

According to press reports, Chao Tzu-yang will mainly discuss three questions with the United States during his visit there. One question concerns their trade relations and the scientific and technological transfer. The next question concerns their foreign policies towards the Soviet Union and other countries. The third one is the so-called Taiwan question. Recently some American experts on international issues have one after another published articles in newspapers and journals to urge the president to use caution and not to make any concession to the Chinese Communists. Two of them are particularly worth our attention.

One is the director of the center of Asian studies of the U.S. Heritage Foundation. Recently he wrote an article for a Washington journal. In the article he made a detailed review of the gains and losses of the United States since it established diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communists.

He pointed out: The China card played by the United States to cope with the Soviet Union is not effective. For instance, it did not give the United States a glorious withdrawal from Vietnam. On the contrary, it made the Soviet Union support Vietnam's immediate invasion of Kampuchea. When the relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists were improved and developed to their height, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. During crises in various parts of the world, the Chinese Communists have not stood on the side of the United States. For instance, when the Soviet Union was suppressing unrest in Poland, the Chinese Communist refused to support U.S. policies. When the U.S. proposal on condemning the Soviet Union for shooting down the KAL airliner was put to a vote at the United Nations, the Chinese Communists abstained from voting. While the United States is helping the Chinese Communists in trade, investing in China and providing them with scientific and technological assistance, it can import from China only some economically unimportant commodities, such as textiles, footwear, rugs, handicraft goods and antiques. In short, the United States gives more to the Chinese Communists and gets very little from them.

The relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists benefit the latter only. The benefits obtained by the Chinese Communists from trade and scientific and technological transfer are particularly remarkable. As for strategic interests, the possibility of U.S.-Chinese Communist cooperation in resisting the Soviet Union is too minimal to be worth mentioning. Such a U.S. attempt is likely to undermine the relations between the United States and its Asian allies. Therefore, the article advised the Reagan Administration to adopt a resolute position on the Taiwan issue and not to let the Chinese Communists haggle over it.

Another writer is (Dulan), director of [word indistinct] research project of the center of Strategic Studies of Georgetown University in the United States. In his article published in the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, he frankly points out: The United States and the Republic of China share inseparable common interests. For this reason, President Reagan should persist in his present policy and resolutely refuse to make any concession on the defense of Taiwan.

U.S. foreign policy is a product of coordination between the U.S. president and Congress. It is hard to determine which, the president or the Congress, has more say on the policy. As everyone remembers, when the Carter administration took advantage of the recess of the Congress in 1978 to announce its agreement with the Chinese Communists on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, the congressmen were angry over the betrayal of the Republic of China. In order to make up for the damages done to our country, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives adopted to Taiwan Relations Act by an overwhelming majority of votes in April 1979. While Chao Tzu-yang is visiting the United States, a large number of U.S. congressmen and high-ranking officials of the U.S. Democratic Party and Republican Party are visiting the Republic of China. Therefore, we on the one hand should earnestly ask the U.S. Government not to make any decision that hurts the Republic of China. On the other hand, we should urge our American friends who are visiting or are coming to visit our country and who understand our country to use their influence to guide U.S. foreign policy for the sake of the long-term common interests of the Republic of China and the United States after they return home. This task is of great importance and historical significance to the future of the Republic of China and the United States, to the well-being of the people of the two countries and to the stability and peace of the world.

NEW GROUPS TO STUDY TAIWAN-U.S. TRADE PROBLEM

OW100427 Taipei CNA in English 0322 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 10 (CNA) -- An ad hoc interministerial group has been set up here to tackle the trade imbalance problem with the United States, Sun Chen, vice chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development [CEPD], said Monday. Sun Chen said he believes that such a group would effectively narrow the trade gap that has become a problem of growing concern both here and in the United States. He said a meeting of representatives from different ministries and government bureaus will be held soon to discuss feasible and effective ways of reducing the ROC's trade surplus with the U.S. Chairman K. H. Yu of his council will chair the meeting, he added.

As the nation's exports to the U.S. expanded substantially last year, America now expects a U.S. dollars 6.5 billion trade deficit with the Republic of China on Taiwan. President Chiang Ching-kuo, in an economic and financial symposium last week, directed the cabinet to form a special group to solve this problem. The CEPD vice chief said a realistic way to achieve the end would be to expand U.S. exports to this country instead of imposing greater restrictions on imports from the ROC. As to what items should be included in the expanded U.S. exports to this nation, Sun said this is one of the issues to be discussed at the upcoming ad hoc group meeting.

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